

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

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SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE

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Subhas Bose, A Prisoner In His Own House

Served With Restraint Order On Arrival
COMPLETE ISOLATION & STRICT CENSORSHIP
Heavy Penalties For Defiance Of Ban

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

THE FOLLOWING is the full text of the Order served under Section 2-(1) of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act on Sri Subash Chandra Bose, immediately on his arrival at Dum-Dum Aerodrome:

Until Further Orders

1. To proceed at once to 382, Elgin Road and reside there until further orders.
2. Prohibited from being absent from the precincts of the said house and from interviewing visitors at any time.

Virtual Internment

3. Not to CORRESPOND, CONVERSE OR COMMUNICATE OR ASSOCIATE IN ANY MANNER WITH ANYBODY, save the members of his family actually living in 382, Elgin Road.
4. To deliver up to the Deputy Commissioner of Police Special Branch, Calcutta, or the Officer specially deputed by him for the purpose, ALL BOOKS OR COMMUNICATIONS (whether such communications be in the nature of TELEGRAMS, LETTERS, POSTAL PACKAGES OR OTHERWISE), received by you from any source whatever, or intended for you to whomsoever address and whether the same be received by you or by some agent or servant on your behalf.

Heavy Penalties

5. When so required by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, or by any Magistrate to facilitate in every way the access of such persons for any lawful purpose to premises in which you are living.
6. If you knowingly disobey any direction contained in this order, you will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to SEVEN YEARS and also liable to fine.

ARRIVAL AT DUM DUM**Police Take Elaborate Precautions**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4. Long before it was time for the plane to arrive, a group of pressmen and near relatives and friends of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose entered the Aerodrome grounds at about 2 p.m.

The police, who were on the scene from noon, posted themselves under the orders of higher officers in different parts of the grounds, and after 2 p.m., no car was allowed inside the grounds, nor any private individual except a few pressmen.

As the time for arrival of the plane drew near the police cleared the grounds of all people excepting pressmen, and even relations of Mr. Bose who were first allowed in, had to go out of the grounds. By 3-30 p.m., a large number of friends and admirers of Mr. Bose in motor cars and buses arrived at the aerodrome gate and anxiously awaited the arrival of their distinguished leader.

Precisely at 4 p.m. the plane was sighted just above the grounds, and within a few minutes, it made a perfect landing amidst the anxious expectations of those present. As soon as the plane landed, I. B. Officers went to the door of the plane, while even pressmen were kept at a distance under a cordon made by police-men.

RESTRAINT ORDER.

After the police had served on Mr. Bose a Restraint Order, two police cars were requisitioned and Mr. Bose was taken in one of them accompanied by a police officer, while his luggage followed in a second car. At about 4-20 p.m. the two cars moved out of the grounds amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram" by the people assembled, and Mr. Bose who was greeted by Pressmen acknowledged their greetings with his usual nod.

All private cars and taxis were stopped by the police from following Mr. Bose's car and were not allowed to move until the police cars carrying Mr. Bose had

reached the destination.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S MESSAGE TO SUBHAS

PATNA, Dec. 4.

News of Mr. Subash Bose's safe arrival in Calcutta was received here with the utmost satisfaction by all sections of people, although regret was expressed that he could not have a last look of his father, for which he undertook such a journey at the risk of his health.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following wire to Mr. Sarat and Mr. Subash immediately on hearing of the sad news of their father's death:—

"Deeply grieved to learn the death of your revered father. Accept my sincerest condolences.—United Press.

SUBAS BOSE STILL UNWELL

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Mr. Subas Chandra Bose landed at the Bamrauli aerodrome by the Dutch Airmail and left for Calcutta shortly afterwards.

He was met at the aerodrome by Pandit Govind Malaviya of whom he made enquiries about Pandit Malaviya's health. It is understood that Mr. Bose is not yet quite well.—A.P.

S. BOSE MOURNS FATHER'S DEATH

Surprised At Inaccurate Information Of Press

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who made a surprise landing in Karachi yesterday evening 'en route' to Calcutta looked the ghost of his former self. He wept bitter tears when the news of his father's passing away was broken to him.

In an interview to the "United Press" he expressed great surprise at the dissemination, by the "Associated Press", of the inaccurate information that he would not be permitted to return to India,

REICHSTAG FIRE SENSATION

NAGPUR S. O. S. TO DESHMUKH

C. P. Congress Leader's Condition Gives Cause For Anxiety

NAGPUR, Dec. 4. Latest report regarding the health of Mr. Abhyankar M. L. A., who is under the treatment of Doctors N. B. Khare, V. N. Khare, Abhyankar and K. L. Sonak, shows that at 6 p.m. rigour was felt for 10 minutes. His condition has become restless. Temperature has risen to 101. The presence of acetone seems to be in abundance in the urine, and the percentage of sugar is 1.2. These symptoms are not considered very favourable by the Doctors. Mr. Abhyankar is confined to bed, and his doctors are of the opinion that infection is spreading rapidly. They also feel that it will be necessary to amputate the fingers.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has been summoned to come down.—United Press.

SPECULATORS SELL STERLING

Good Demand For Dollars

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 4. News that the agreement has been reached on Saar mines question and the granting of milliard francs credit to Belgium by the Consortium of Dutch Banks caused speculators to sell sterling in anticipation of the repatriation of nervous capital recently sent to London for safe custody.

This coupled with good commercial demand for dollars and increasing London interest in Wallstreet caused sterling to weaken.

INDO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

Postponed Till Govt. Moves To Simla

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

It is now ascertained that the proposed Indo-Italian Commercial negotiations have been dropped for the present. It appears that the main cause of postponement is the result of Italy's failure to stick to the original time table and send its delegation late in October or early in November.

GOVT'S HANDS FULL As the Government's hands will soon be full with the budget and Assembly work, it will not be possible to carry any negotiations with any foreign country, unless they are spread over a number of months as it happened in the case of the Indo-Japanese talks last year.

It is, therefore, presumed that Italian Delegation won't be here before the Government move up to Simla. Meanwhile it is understood Italy has already started raising tariffs against certain imported Indian goods.—United Press.

LORD RIDDEL AND BUCKMASTER ILL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 4. Lord Riddel and Lord Buckmaster are gravely ill.

which must have heavily told upon his late father's condition.

He further, movingly said, "It is not possible for me to say anything now. Despite my dash to India by Air I have been denied by cruel fate of the last glimpse of my beloved dying father."—United Press.

Storm Trooper Tells Story

GOERING & GOEBBELS INVOLVED

Paris Journal Publishes Revealing Document

PARIS, Dec. 4.

"Le Journal" publishes a document with the autograph signature of Storm Trooper Karl Ernst explaining how he and two other Storm Troopers with the connivance of Gen. Goering and Dr. Goebbels set fire to the Reichstag on February 27.—Reuter.

SHIFTING TWENTY VILLAGES

40,000 To Help Dr. Ceresole's Scheme

PATNA, Dec. 4.

The Managing Committee of Bihar Central Relief Committee, at a meeting held this afternoon, sanctioned provisionally Rs. 40,000 for meeting half the cost of the scheme of Dr. Pierre Ceresole, President of the International Voluntary Service Corps, for shifting 20 villages in Muzaffarpur District inundated by the floods, consequent on this change of the levels after the earthquake. The scheme proposes to provide accommodation to two thousand families on a model village plan.—A. P.

TORY CONFIDENCE IN BALDWIN

The stage-managed party battle of the Tories on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report on Indian Constitutional Reforms ended, as expected, in a clear vote of confidence on Mr. Baldwin at the meeting of the representatives of the Conservative and Unionist Associations on Monday.

Lord Salisbury's amendment to Mr. Amery's resolution was defeated by 1102 to 390 votes.

(Details on page 7).

KURUNGUZI PARCEL MURDER CASE

High Court Rejects Petition For Appeal To Privy Council

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

A Full Bench of the Madras High Court consisting of Justices Messrs. Cornish, Burn and Lakshmana Rao delivered judgment today, dismissing the petition filed on behalf of Ramanujam for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Chief Justice, presiding over the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in April last in what is known as the Kurunguzhi Parcel Murder Case.

Ramanujam was sentenced to death on a charge of murdering a woman named Sitambal.

MOVE TO STAY EXECUTION In connection with orders passed to-day by Justices Cornish, Burn and Lakshmana Rao, refusing to declare the Kurunguzhi parcel murder case as a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council, it is understood that necessary steps are being taken on behalf of

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Govt. Party Recommendation Will Soon Be Put Into Practice

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ONGORA, Dec. 3. There is an early prospect that all women over 22 will be given the vote while those over 30 will be eligible to be Deputies. The Government Party has made the recommendations which are expected shortly to be translated into law.

NAZI WRATH ON SILESIAN PRESIDENT

Stripped Of Offices And Dismissed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Dec. 3. Helmuth Brueckner, President of the Province of Silesia was stripped of all offices and dismissed from the Nazi Party on the ground that he was damaging the party interests.

5 PER CENT TAX ON FOREIGNER'S WAGES

France Adopts Govt. Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Dec. 4. The Finance Commission of the Chamber adopted the Government Bill imposing a tax of five per cent on the wages paid to foreigners.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALKS

Br. View On Japan's Denunciation Of Washington Treaty

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 4. The British and American naval delegations meet in the House of Commons this afternoon for first time for some weeks.

There is the impression that the deliberations will be concerned with the question of the procedure after Japan carries out the intention of denouncing the Washington Treaty. It seems the British delegation does not accept the Japanese view that this denunciation will in no way affect the present talks if only because of the non-fortification clause of the treaty involved.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN LOST IN PACIFIC

(Special Cable)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4. A speedy ocean flight is being made by the Australian airman, Ulm, who is crossing the Pacific on a survey flight from Canada to Australia.

Leaving Oakland, California, at 23/41 hours G. M. T. yesterday he was reported 400 miles from Honolulu at 13/30 G. M. T. Ulm is accompanied by a co-pilot in the "Star of Australia."

CUTTER FOR SEARCH The Honolulu wireless station picked up a message from Ulm indicating that he was lost and was running short of petrol, and is asking that a beacon be shown to him to guide him to Honolulu. A coastal patrol cutter put out to sea in search.

the prisoner to obtain special leave to appeal to the Privy Council and move the authorities to stay execution of the sentence.—A. P.

Congress Plans To Reject "Reforms"

PATNA SPECULATIONS
Working Committee Will Advise C. P. B. On Definite Proposals Referred To It

PATNA, December 4.

THE MANNER in which Congress opinion will find expression regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report is still unsettled.

While Congress circles make no secret of the fact that the rejection of the White Paper Policy holds the field, and that, the same policy must govern the Congress attitude regarding the Joint Committee's Report which, in their opinion, is more retrograde, an orientation in this policy seems to be in evidence, so far as the question of capturing the Reformed Legislatures, as part of the Congress Programme is concerned.

It appears that the Congress Parliamentary Board will first discuss and decide what course of action regarding the Joint Committee's Report it would suggest to the Working Committee. Only on a specific reference by the Parliamentary Board will the Working Committee pronounce an opinion officially. Otherwise the Report might only be the subject of informal discussion at the Committee's meeting for the purpose of mutual exchange of views.

CONSULTATIONS WITH RAJEN BABU.

The leaders who are arriving to-morrow morning, will have informal talks among themselves on the question in consultation with Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, before the meeting.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, though he is slightly better, will be examined by Dr. B. C. Roy to-morrow morning.—A. P.

ANSARI ABANDONS LEAVE

Dr. M. I. Ansari, Congress leader, has accompanied for Patna for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

With hardly 24 hours left for the first meeting of the newly constituted Congress Working Committee the political circles here are busy speculating about the trend of decisions that might be taken regarding the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report which seems to be the only important item on the agenda.

MAHATMA'S ABSENCE This will be the first occasion since 1920 when Mahatma Gandhi, who as the undisputed leader of the Congress had formulated plans of campaign and led the freedom's battle in India during the last 15 years, will not participate in its deliberations.

That is why Congress circles were attaching utmost importance to the deliberations of the informal conference that recently took place at Wardha between Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Sit. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Gangadhar Deshpande and Khan Abdul Karim Khan.

BENEFIT OF HIS ADVISE It is taken for granted that these Congress leaders will give the Working Committee the benefit of Gandhi's regard to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report as a tactics that should now be followed by the Congress.

public opinion for rejection of unsatisfactory scheme of constitution unfolded in the instrument of instructions.

Another factor which the importance of the Working Committee to-morrow and the day is that it is going to what may be called of "instructions" for

TABULATED ADLET'S

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

High Class European Gentleman very rich, wish to marry beautiful educated Indian Lady (girl or widow). Please write Box No. 3336, 'Bombay Chronicle' (Honorarium in case of intervention).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Unique Assurance Co., old Life office of great repute requires active, influential agents and canvassers for Bombay and Districts. Liberal terms to good workers. Apply Branch Manager, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. (3347)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Expert in Swadeshi Merchandise, with thorough practical experience of different industries and manufactures throughout India seeks engagement in established firm or store. Most suited for drawing and buying inventories, sales promotion and store management. Honest, smart and very hard working. Have travelled all over India. Please correspond Box No. 3338, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Import office requires office assistant for doing office and cash work. Security in Cash Rs. 1,000 essential. Starting salary Rs. 75/100 according to qualifications. Write Box No. 3336, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Wanted a full-time Medical Graduate for a well-established Indian Insurance Company in Bombay for statistical and other work. Gentlemen holding Senior Degrees and having previous experience of medical examination and statistical work preferred. Please apply stating minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 9279, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Expert in Swadeshi Merchandise, with thorough practical experience of different industries and manufactures throughout India seeks engagement in established firm or store. Most suited for drawing and buying inventories, sales promotion and store management. Honest, smart and very hard working. Have travelled all over India. Please correspond Box No. 3338, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted doctors either sex students unemployed to run old chemist dispensary. Formulas sold. Apply Box 3348 'Bombay Chronicle'.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.S.C. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Students' Own General Education Society will shortly open Senior Middle July 1935 examination class at Tils Hall, 6, Ramnagar, Fort, Bombay 3342

Students are invited to Panjab Matriculation course on or before the 15th November when the admission same will be for Cambridge and Universities Indian Classes for July 1935 will commence on 1st December. Apply: Panjab Matriculation Institute, near (9173).

51. PARTNERSHIPS.

Partnership in Apply Box No. 3348, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanado, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Sonli, Saugor, Almor, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Denia, Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Roet, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingnagar, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gajior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the 'Bombay Chronicle,' Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell 'Bombay Sentinel' Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
Dholal Dhond Daman
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Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Solapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the 'Bombay Sentinel,' Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Chief Agency or Special Agency for any well-established Indian Life Office for Bombay Presidency. Apply with terms to Box No. 3334, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Race Tips—Have fortune like others by getting the famous Egyptian spiritualist, Mahomed Bey's Race Tips. Call personally at Amrit Building, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate next to Regent Hotel, Phone 24039. (3315)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent		
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical appliances, surgical dressings, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, and the hospitals, dispensaries, etc., in charge of the Health Department and other departments of the Bombay Municipality for one year commencing from 1st March 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1934. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital and other municipal departments."

Forms of contract specifications etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms. The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean.

Parel, Bombay, 29th November, 1934.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
SUIT NO. 948 OF 1927.

Messrs. TYABALLY ESSUF-ALLY AND CO., a firm doing business as Shroffs, Commission Agents and Merchants at Parsi Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

4. ABDULLA HAJI CASSUM and 6. PRAGJI JIVAN Ghatkoper. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of March, 1933, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the 4th and 6th Defendants as the surviving executors of the Will of Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed do out of the assets of the said deceased come and to come to their hands pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,015-12-0 for debt and interest and further simple interest of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the Decree from the date thereof till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of January, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 4th and 6th Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message tenements, building, outhouses and garages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 138 of the Agrapada East Estate of the Improvement Trust called the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 139 of the said Estate leased to Eruchshaw Shapurji Vakil and others, on the South-East by Motilal Street, on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the South-West by Plot No. 136 of the said Estate leased to Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed and which piece of land forms a portion of New Survey No. 3506 and hears Cadastral Survey No. 9-1878 Bysulva Division and assessed for the Municipality under E. Ward No. 4142 (1) and Street No. 6.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 15th day of December, 1934, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 13th January, 1934, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 4th and 6th Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 4th and 6th Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 4th and 6th Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court. In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or the office of Mr. G. B. Pandya, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay.

Public Notices

MORVI TRAMWAY.

THREE LOCOMOTIVES with tenders, 15 passenger coaches and 30 goods wagons are available for sale. All are of 2ft. 6 inches gauge and are in serviceable condition. Stock open to inspection at Morvi. Those desiring to purchase should apply to the Undersigned.

(Sd.) N. R. GREEN, Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Morvi Tramway Morvi, D/29-11-34. 9285

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1487 OF 1931.

JASUBHAI HASSAMBHAI vs. HASSANALLI ALLARAKHIA and another. Plaintiffs. Defendants.

HASSANALLI ALLARAKHIA and another vs. HASSANALLI ALLARAKHIA. Plaintiffs. Defendant.

JASUBHAI HASSAMBHAI and Ors. vs. HASSANALLI ALLARAKHIA and Ors. Defendants.

FURTHER to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 13th February, 1934 and the Judge's Order, dated 16th November, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1934 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

FIRST:—All those two pieces of vacant land situate at Imamwada Road of an uniform width of ten feet both used as means of passage and both bearing New Survey No. 13660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandalvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure, together with the house standing thereon situate at Imamwada Road, admeasuring 760 square yards or thereabouts and being part of the property registered under New Survey No. 13660 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandalvi Division and bearing B Ward Street Nos. 82-74-2 to 22.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys of the Plaintiff to the Counter-claim abovementioned at No. 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1934.
R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. 9284

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—The building materials of 4 properties at Hornby Road Fort and Pitha Street bearing Street Nos. 315, 317-321, 32-34 and 36 respectively.

BENNETT & CO.

The CARLTON (LAMINGTON ROAD)

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MARLENE DIETRICH plays her greatest r e—in

"Song of Songs" A Paramount Special WITH BRIAN AHERNE LIONEL ATWILL

NEXT SATURDAY: MAURICE CHEVALIER IN

"THE SMILING LIEUTENANT"

Need we say more?

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, at Mahim Agar Road, otherwise known as Sayani Road, (Approachable by Elphinstone Road, Railway Station of B. B. & C. I. Rly.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Bomanshaw D. Bomani, the Mortgagee in possession and on account, and at the risk of Anand Rao Maruti Waloonj in his personal capacity and also as manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of himself and his son Balraj Anand Rao Waloonj and the said Balraj Anand Rao Waloonj by his father and natural guardian the said Anand Rao Maruti Waloonj the Mortgagee and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 3rd October, 1933 executed by the Mortgagee in favour of the Mortgagee.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 3295 Sq. Yds. but on actual measurement found to measure about 3028 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house there situate at Mahim Agar Road bearing Collector's Old Nos. 331-551, New Nos. 4653, 444 Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1893 and Cadastral Survey No. 1169 Lower Parel Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091 3091(2), 3091(3), 3091(4), Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555, 555A, 555B and 555C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in Possession, 46, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

COMING!

NEXT SATURDAY
CAPITOL SOUND PICTURES
STUNT PRODUCTION

"FLAMING SWORD"

Direction: A. H. ESSA (Laleymann fame)

Casts: CHONKER, KANTA, H. USMAN.

POWERFUL PLOT-MYSTERY, FIGHTS-LOVE, ETC. will be shown at

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Fifth Week Fifth Week

IT IS AGAIN.

SULOCHANA

Who scores triumph.

in

"PIYA PIYARE"

A drama of unusual interest crammed with thrills, and delightful situations.

Director: CHAUDHARY

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum, Bombay.

PURAN BHAKT

SPECIALLY FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
TC-DAY, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY

DAILY 3 SHOWS: At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD TALKIES

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NEXT WEEK FROM SAT. 8TH DEC.

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A GREAT SIDES-BREAKING ENTERTAINMENT

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UNIVERSAL'S GREATEST SCREEN TRIUMPH.

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STABBING AFFRAY IN IRANI SHOP

Accused Released On Bail

Abdullah Abdul Rehman has been arrested by the police on a charge of having stabbed a man who, it is stated, was the complainant in a case in which Abdullah figured as the accused. It is alleged that the accused met the complainant, whose name is not revealed, in an Irani shop at Nagdevi Street and told him that the complainant was responsible for his arrest. He further demanded an explanation for his action and when the complainant denied all knowledge of the affair, Abdullah is alleged to have stabbed him on the left side of his chest. The accused was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Magoon, who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 50 with a surety in like amount.

POONA PLEADER RELEASED ON BAIL

Sedition Case Fixed For Hearing On December 13

Mr. S. M. Joshi, the Poona Pleader who was arrested at Poona on Sunday last on a charge of sedition was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 300 to be deposited in cash. The hearing of the case was fixed for December 13.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY DESCRIBED

"Still On Friendly Terms," Says Witness

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court resumed the hearing of the suit filed by Appibai, a "Naikin" seeking a declaration of legal marriage with Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji and claiming from him maintenance of Rs. 1,000 per month and ornaments worth Rs. 35,000 alleged to have been promised by the defendant as a consideration of the marriage. The defendant's evidence, having been closed the previous day, Mr. Vogel, formerly his Private Secretary, gave evidence on Tuesday.

Knew Defendant.

Examined by Mr. C. K. Daphary, defendant's counsel, witness said that he knew the defendant for the last 30 years. In March last he had gone to Ujjain where the marriage was celebrated on March 30.

On the previous day Nanak Prasad, the man who performed the ceremony, gave the defendant a marriage form. The defendant asked witness to take the form to Appibai to whom he read out the questions mentioned therein. He noted down her replies on a piece of paper, and read them out to her. He then filled in the form according to her replies and again read out its contents to her, which she found to be correct. She signed the form on March 31 in the presence of a Mr. Suba Rao.

Question Of Signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. V. Desai, witness said that the defendant had not asked him to take her signature on the form. Appibai knew English and could read and write in that language. To his knowledge, the form was filled in before marriage, and not after. He was positive that he first took down Appibai's answers on a piece of paper, and then filled in the form, and that he read out the questions and answers to her before she signed the form.

Witness said that he and the defendant were on friendly terms even now. He was the latter's Private Secretary some time before. The case is proceeding.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

Annual Social Gathering

An annual social gathering of the members of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal has been arranged at the Royal Opera House on 7th and 8th instant from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.). A variety programme of Garba, dance and drama will be presented.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

GIRL KIDNAPPED

Suspect Remanded To Police Custody Till December 13

Tukaram Govind, a Hindu was arrested by the Maharawal Police on Monday evening on the charge of kidnapping a three-year-old girl Sunderal, daughter of Chandrabai Ramachander residing at Northbrook Street, and stealing from her person silver ornaments valued at Rs. 12. The suspect was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday and was remanded in police custody till December 13.

SHOP-KEEPER'S APPEAL SUCCEEDS

Judge Characterises Police Statement As "Vague"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 4. An interesting appeal, has been decided by Mr. M. A. Bhaye, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in a gambling case in which a pan-shopkeeper and his servant were each sentenced by Mr. I. T. Almania, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on charges, under sections 4 (b) and 4 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, of keeping a common gaming house, as an employer and employee respectively. The Judge acquitted the pan-shopkeeper.

The conviction and sentence of Rs. 50 fine or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment passed on the second appellant by the lower court under section 5 of the Act were, however, upheld by the Sessions Judge.

In the trial court four persons were charged by the Kalyan police with gaming. Adam Mahomed Gavandi, first appellant, ran a pan-shop. Gulam Rabbani Shaikh Saheb Jalal, the second appellant, was alleged to have been receiving bets at the shop on race horses and cotton figures. Of the remaining two persons, who were acquitted by the trial Magistrate, one was alleged to have been taking bets in the town and giving them to the second appellant, while the other was found in the gaming house when the police carried out a raid on October 7, 1933. Certain slips, bearing names of horses, were seized in the course of the search. The shop-keeper who was not present, was seen chewing a piece of paper which when taken out revealed a "betting slip", was arrested on suspicion from the vicinity of the shop.

INNOCENCE OF FIRST APPELLANT

Allowing the appeal, the Judge observed that as admitted by the Sub-Inspector there was no evidence to show that the first appellant got any remuneration or benefit from the alleged common gaming house. Further he had clearly admitted that there was nothing to show that bets were accepted or laid by the first appellant.

It is laid down, said the Judge, that a presumption under section 7 arose against a place or house and not against any particular person. But the presumption was not sufficient by itself to prove that a house was so kept or used by any specified person as a common gaming house. Merely because the first appellant had hired the place for the purpose of keeping a pan-shop did not justify an inference that he must be using it as a common gaming house, unless some evidence was forthcoming to establish that he himself habitually used that place as a common gaming house and did business with people for the purpose of gaming and received bets and made profits.

"VAGUE STATEMENTS OF POLICE"

Mere vague statement, proceeded the Judge, of the police Sub-Inspector and the constable to the effect that they had seen the first appellant taking bets some months back could not be said to be sufficiently strong evidence to warrant a conviction especially because he was not found in the place at the time of the raid when betting slips were recovered.

The mere fact that the second appellant might be going to the shop and accepting bets did not justify a conclusion that the first appellant was also a sharer with him in profits or was privy to the whole affair. If the conviction of the first appellant could not stand under section 4 (b) it followed as a matter of course that the conviction of the second appellant under section 4 (c) could not stand. It must be proved that the first appellant was the owner or occupier of the gaming

GERMAN DUKE TO VISIT BOMBAY

Queen Victoria's Grandson In Bombay

Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and President of the German Red Cross Society will arrive in Bombay to-day morning from Hyderabad.

The Duke left Germany on August 19 and proceeded to Japan via Canada and America in a Japanese liner. While crossing the Pacific Ocean the vessel was caught in a typhoon, but escaped with little damage. After visiting Tokyo, where he represented Germany at the Red Cross Society Convention, the Duke left for Colombo where he arrived last week.

The Duke, who is one of the foremost public men of Germany, is a first cousin of His Majesty King George as well as of the ex-Kaiser.

Grandson Of Queen Victoria. He was born at Escher, Surrey, being the only son of the late Duke of Albany, the fourth son of Queen Victoria. The Duke is the head of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. King Edward VII made him a Knight of the Garter and Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Educated at Eton, and later at the German Chief Military School at Lichterfelde near Berlin the Duke in 1904 was appointed to a commission as Lieutenant in the First Prussian Guards at Potsdam. He was promoted Lieutenant-General in the intervening years before the outbreak of war. He was also made Chief of the 95th Prussian Regiment, of the 9th Prussian Hussars and of the 22nd Bulgarian Regiment.

He succeeded his uncle, Duke Alfred, on the Throne of the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1900 and five years later he married Princess Victoria Adel-



Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha

heid of Schleswig-Holstein. There were three sons and two daughters of the marriage. One of the Princesses married the Hereditary Prince of Sweden.

Dethroned In 1918.

During the War the Duke was with his Regiment and as General of Infantry with the 28th Division on the Eastern and Western Fronts.

He was dethroned following the revolution of 1918, when he joined the National Group for the rebuilding of Germany, became a member of the "Citizen's Army," and later of the "Steel-helmets."

In 1922 he made the acquaintance of Herr Hitler, and there followed a personal friendship. During the next years the Duke worked for the union of the different National groups, under the leadership of Hitler.

He was held in great esteem by the late President of the Reich, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who, in acknowledgment of his share in forming the new National Government, made the Duke a Commissioner of the Reich and President of the German Red Cross.

The Duke holds high rank in the National Socialist Party and is Honorary President of the German Motor Corps and the German Automobile Club, as well as Honorary Leader of the Private Air Sport Club.

The Ducal House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was the first of the former German Royal Houses to accept Hitler's National Socialism.

Garden Party At Willingdon Duke Charles Edward will be entertained at a Garden Party to-morrow at the Willingdon Club by the German Consul.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT PUBLIC

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4. For alleged offences of conspiracy to cheat the public, and misappropriation of money received in bank either as deposits from customers or securities of employees and also alleged offences of forgery and falsification of accounts, B. S. Vidyarthi, A. B. Tandon, D. R. Gopinath Singh, Govind Prasad and K. B. Tandon directors and officials of the Indian States Bank, Agra, were committed to the Sessions for trial after a long enquiry on the result of liquidation proceedings.—A. P.

house and that the second appellant had carried on management of that house or assisted in conducting the business of any gaming house.

ABOLITION OF ENCROACHMENT DEPT. URGED

Tenants Association Protests Against Their "Inhuman Ways"

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held on Sunday in the Soman Building, Girgaon Road, when Mr. S. C. Joshi, president, the Secretary, Mr. S. N. Gokhale read the 3rd Annual Report.

After the adoption of the Report, the following resolutions among others were passed: (1) The General Meeting of the Association firmly believe that in order to make the Corporation effectively representative and democratic and to educate the masses, it is essential that the system of adult franchise should be early introduced in the municipal election; and demands as a first step the immediate enfranchisement of all tenants paying Rs. 3 as monthly rent.

Water Pressure. (2) The General Meeting of the Association strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Municipality in not giving a high pressure of water to upper floors when it is most needed, particularly when the rain-fall is above normal; and requests the Municipal authorities to give full pressure to the upper floors in the busy hours of day and night.

(3) The General Meeting of the Association urges the Bombay Corporation, and the Municipal Commissioner to abolish the Encroachment Department or at least to put an effective stop to the inhuman ways of the Department and requests the Police Commissioner and the Municipal Commissioner to strictly enforce the police and Municipal Rules whereby the hawkers' nuisance would not be felt and the pedestrians can most safely and conveniently use the footpaths.

Rent Bill Needed. (4) This Meeting most emphatically condemns the action of the Bombay Government in opposing the Rent Restrictions Bill of Mr. Bakhale; and further expresses its considered opinion that there is an urgent need of legislative restrictions on rents, and requests all concerned to work in that direction.

(5) The General Meeting of the Association bring to the notice of the Bombay Corporation and the Tramways Company, the need of extending the line of tramways to De Lisle Road and other parts in the north of the city as far as the junction where the Gokhale Road meets the Lady Janawati Road and thus to remove the greatest inconvenience of the citizens there.

Vacant Tenements. (6) This Meeting requests the house-owners in the city to furnish the Association information relating to the vacant tenements, conveniences and facilities so that the same may be communicated to intending tenants.

After these resolutions were passed and the office-bearers for 1934-35 were appointed, the president made a fervent appeal to the tenants to enrol themselves as the members of the Association, and promised to do everything possible to redress their grievances if they simply took the trouble of communicating the same to the Association. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Dec. 4.

The weather continues dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Port Blair. The night temperature continues below normal in Deccan. The western disturbance still persists over the extreme north and is causing extension of clouds along the North-west Frontier and in Kashmir.

FORECAST A few falls of rain will occur along the North-west Frontier and in Kashmir and South Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.013 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.6 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees (1.4 above normal). Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.1 degrees (0.5 below normal). Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E. Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour. Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles. Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-12-34.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer with out index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

To-day! To-day!

AT THE FLICK OF THE WHIP

THE WILDEST LION, THE FIERCEST TIGER

SHALL QUAIL LIKE A LAMB

GRAND OPENING SHOW

of the World Famous Prof. KEELARY'S



Whiteway Circus Whiteway Circus Whiteway Circus AND ROYAL MENAGERIE



SHALL ENTERTAIN YOU WITH
101 RARE RAPTUREOUS THRILLS

TERRIFIC SWINGS OF DARE-DEVIL ACROBATS

TWENTY GAY MAIDENS IN WONDERFUL CIRCUS DANCES.

You can pat a Lion and pull a Tiger by nose and interview the Wisest Donkey.

EVERY ACT, A PERFECT ACT, EVERY THRILL, A PERFECT THRILL.

COME ONE AND COME ALL

To-day the 5th Dec. 1934, At 9-30 p.m.

AT

Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box Rs. 4-8-0. Stall Rs. 3-6-0 I Class Rs. 2-4-0 II Class Rs. 1-2-0 Gallery As. 9

MENAGERIE OPEN FROM 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. DAILY. ADMISSION 0-1-0

Advance Booking:—At S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

ASTROLOGER GETS SIX MONTHS' R. I.

Charge Of Living On Earnings Of Prostitution Proved

Mophatlal Daulatram Joshi, a Hindu astrologer living in Laxmi building, Khetwadi, who stood charged under Section 5 of the Prostitution Act, for living on the earnings of prostitution, was sentenced on Monday by Mr. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Fort, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. P. G. Naik of the Bombay Vigilance Association had got himself introduced to the accused as a customer in Madhavaram Hotel, Girgaum, on October 18. Joshi promised to introduce him to a young girl if he met him at Chawpati.

Mr. Naik accordingly made an appointment with Joshi and next morning he was shown a girl. Mr. Naik, however, pretended that he did not approve of the girl and Joshi showed him several girls thereafter.

On October 23 Joshi by appointment brought a woman his own mistress, to Churchgate Station and after taking Rs. 15 from him in currency notes which were marked, sent her with him to the Reclamation grounds. Shortly after Deputy Inspector Salaskar and Sub-Inspector Sawant arrested Joshi and found the marked notes on his person.

All the girls introduced to Mr. Naik gave evidence for the prosecution and corroborated his evidence. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that as he was arranging marriages he showed the girls to Mr. Naik for the purpose of marriage.

BOY RUN OVER BY TRAIN

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict Of Accidental Death

Rama Mahdoor, a five-year old boy who was playing on the Railway line between Dockyard Station and Reay Road on the G. I. P. Harbour Branch, was knocked down by a train and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death to-day on Rama's body.

Poona Noma a male aged 30 was stated to have run head-long into a moving lorry on November 23 and sustained severe injuries. He was afterwards taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on November 25. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day.

A similar verdict was given on the body of Gowri Shanker Kasiprasad (90) who when he was going along Kalbadevi Road on November 5 was knocked down by a cycle and died on the same day, due to injuries sustained in the accident in the G. T. Hospital.

PLANE NOSE-DIVES Buried Deep In Mud

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3. Particulars regarding the death of Major Meade show that Major Meade took off from Dum Dum aerodrome at about five. Shortly after the plane was seen nosediving by spectators in the aerodrome, including Mrs. Meade, who, however, then lost sight of it. The Aerodrome officials, suspecting a mishap, rushed to the spot and found the machine buried several feet deep in mud, with Major Meade inside, but only an arm of his was visible. When extricated he was found dead.—A. P.

Digambar Jain Parishad

(From A Correspondent.) BHILSA, Dec. 4. The eleventh session of the All-India Digambar Jain Parishad will be held at Bhilsa, during Christmas holidays, in response to the invitations of Bhilsa Jain Panchayat. It is understood that the Karachi Municipal Corporation incurred an expenditure of Rs. 47,000 during the last general elections.—United Press.

KISU (Toilet) and CHAMPION (Washing)

are made EXCLUSIVELY from the PUREST CEYLON COCOANUT OIL and contain NO ADULTERANTS. They are, therefore, the PUREST and BEST SOAPS.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS.

Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road, P. Hurkiondas & Co., Lamington Road, Grant Road, H. Roy & Co., Readymoney Buildings, Churchgate St., Fort, Khar. For Agency write to:—LANKA SOAP CO., LTD. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 21123.

Turf Scandal Sensation

W. I. T. C. Steward Goes To Calcutta For Investigations

ANENT the enquiry into the Secunderabad racing scandal, Mr. F. G. Travers, a Steward of the Western India Turf Club left for Calcutta on Saturday.

Col. Pape, the Stipendiary Steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club was taken ill, it appears, on reaching Calcutta after his visit to Bombay, and the report of his findings have been delayed in consequence.

It is understood that the exhaustive enquiries conducted by Col. Pape, concern several races alleged to have been made up at Secunderabad last July. Some jockeys riding in Madras at present were even called to be examined in this connection.

The 'modus operandi' is alleged to have been as follows:—

A certain trainer approached several jockeys with an offer of money to hold up their mounts to enable a certain horse to win, and those in the know smothered the bookmakers and bucketshop keepers. Some of the jockeys are alleged to have admitted that they accepted money and did the needful. Others deny that they had anything to do with the sordid business.

The brain behind the scheme was not on the spot, but the authorities it is stated, know enough about him, for the purposes of the enquiry.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club, it is said, will leave no stone unturned to disqualify the persons implicated. The Western India Turf Club, which reciprocates with the headquarters of racing, will follow suit. It is for this reason that Mr. Travers had to leave for Calcutta.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Good Entries For Both Divisions Of New Venture

The following civilian, army and navy teams will take part in the Bombay Hockey League:—

DIVISION I.

St. Xavier's College Gym; Customs Athletic Club, Cathedral and J. C. Old Boys, B.B. and C.I. Rly. Hockey Club, "Times of India Hockey Club, G.I.P. Mechanics Inst. (Parel), Indian Telegraph Rec. Club, 31st Punjab Regiment No. 3, Fortress Co. R.E.A.F.I.

DIVISION II.

Radio and Cable Rec. Club, Durham Light Infantry 2nd (Bom. Pres.), Urban Infantry, T.T.F., I.A.S.C. (Bombay) Victoria Jubilee Tech. Inst. Gym, Bombay Telephone Co.'s H.C., Royal Indian Navy, Bombay Port Trust Sports Club, Central Y.M.C.A.

The following clubs affiliated to the B.P.H.C. are not taking part:—Kirkree United Sports Club, Apollo Athletic Association, Parsi Cyclists Sports Club, Burmah Shell Sports Club, Christ Church Old Boys Club.

TENNIS CHAMPION BREAKS WRIST

Madan Mohan Unlikely To Compete In Calcutta.

Madan Mohan, the lawn tennis player, who is stationed at Adra, has broken his left wrist as the result of being thrown while trying out a new horse, and he is in Adra hospital, says "The Statesman."

The injury will keep him inactive for a month and he will not be able, therefore, to compete in the Calcutta lawn tennis championships at the South Club. His absence will be all the more disappointing in that, while not ranked himself owing to insufficient data, he would have met players who have been included in the first ranking list to be issued in this country, and he would thus have had an opportunity, at any rate, of giving himself an unofficial position probably high up the list.

ATHLETIC TOURNEY IN THANA DIST.

At a meeting of some representatives of Schools and Gymnasiums in Thana District held at Bordi it was resolved to organise on December 22, 23 and 24 Athletic Tournament at Bordi for School boys in Thana District.

It was further resolved to start a Thana District Athletic Association for the annual organisation of these tournaments (the registration fee was fixed to be Rs. 10.) A committee of some representatives of institutions was appointed to manage the tournaments this year at Bordi.

It was estimated that nearly Rs. 600 would be required for awarding championship, cups, shields, and for prizes and for the general expenses. The Committee requests people interested in the physical training of the young generation to help it with donations. If suitable amounts are offered, Championship Cups and Shields would be named after the choice of the donors.

Communication should be addressed to the Secretary, Thana District Athletic Tournaments Committee, Bordi, Dist. Thana.

PARSI CYCLISTS' VENTURE

Bombay To Tansa Lake & Back In 19 Cycling Hours

Considerable interest has been aroused in the sporting circles of the citizens of Bombay in general and Parsi community in particular, when five Parsi members of the Master Cycling Club, viz. Mr. Jal P. Master, (organiser), Messrs. Homi N. Mistry, Rusti P. Tuwala, Jal D. Mahavevalia and Adi P. Kharas rode from Bombay to Tansa Lake and back—a total distance of 130 miles in 19 cycling hours.

The Master Cycling Club was started in the beginning of 1931, and it will be interesting to mention here, by way of information that the members of this Club have already to their credit 16,000 miles. Mr. Jal P. Master is a member of the Cyclists' Touring Club of London.



PRINCE ALI KHAN (centre), son of the Aga Khan, returned to India on Monday.

PRINCE ALI KHAN TO GO ON WORLD TOUR

May Go Tiger-Shooting Before Leaving India

It is understood that Prince Ali Khan, who arrived in Bombay on Monday by the "M. V. Victoria," is likely to accept the invitations which he has received from a number of Princes for tiger-shooting in their States.

Prince Ali Khan intends to visit Calcutta to see the Viceroy's Cup Race in which his horse, Tal-kashra, which he owns in partnership with Mr. Shantidas Asskuran will take part. The horse will run with the Prince's own colours.

Prince Ali Khan is likely to leave India on January 10 for a world-tour.

Prof DAVAR'S SERVICES TO CITY

Seeking Municipal Voters' Suffrage For Re-Election

Mr. Sohrab R. Davar has issued the following manifesto:—

"The new Municipal Election is due in January 1935, which as one of the sitting members of the Corporation I am offering myself for re-election from Ward A and accordingly appeal for your support."

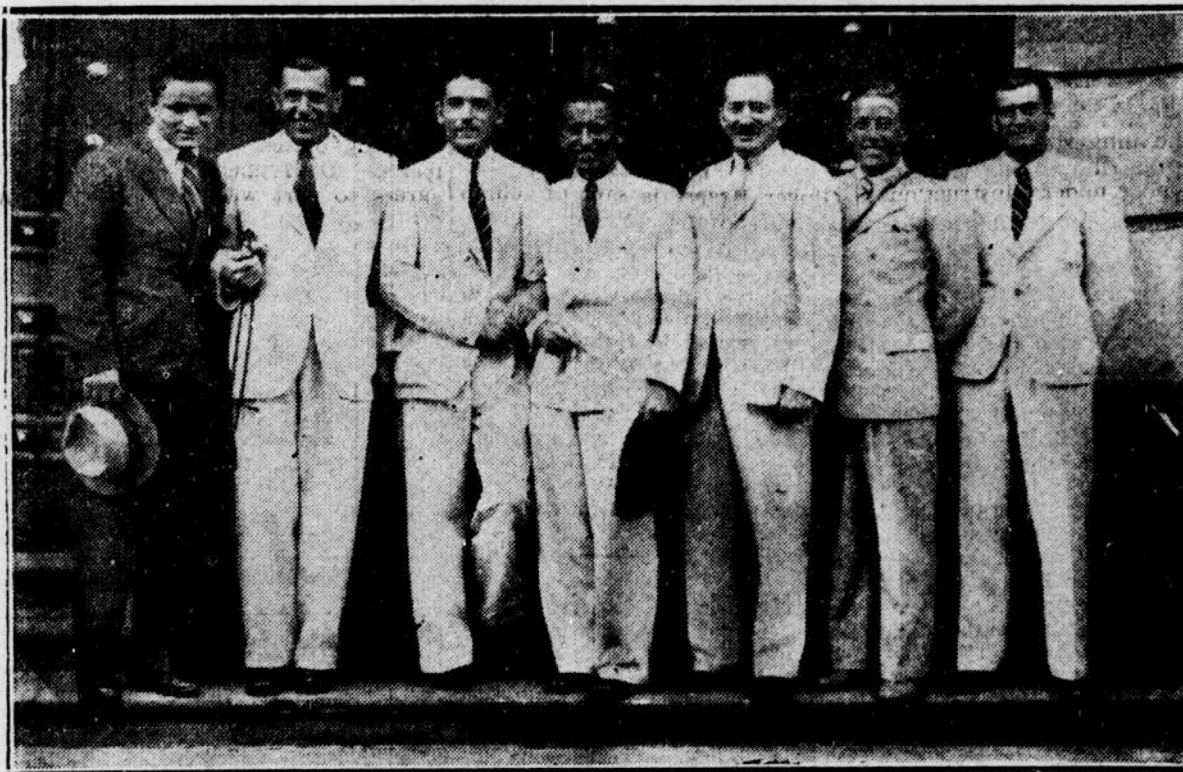
"I was elected to the Corporation through your kindness in the year 1932."



C. K. Nayudu hooks Shahbuddin to leg for 6 on Monday afternoon in the Quadrangular Finals. The Muslims won the match by 91 runs.



Wazir Ali, the Muslim Captain was mobbed by admirers at the end of the match on the way to the pavilion.



Seven Czechoslovakian Tennis "Stars" arrived in Bombay on Monday. They will play a series of matches in various parts of India.

Plot To Seize B. B. C.

M. P. Demands Prosecution Of "Conspirators"

In the House of Commons in so far as this matter is concerned, if Mr. Buchanan calls attention to a statement made in the House of Lords I would call his attention to the law of privilege.

Mr. BUCHANAN (I.L.P.—Glasgow) asked the Attorney General if he was aware that a conspiracy had been made to take possession of the B.B.C. and whether steps were being taken to prosecute the individuals concerned.

Sir THOMAS INSKIP (C.—Attorney General): I have no evidence of any such conspiracy.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Has the Attorney General's attention been called to a statement in the press made by a gentleman to this effect? Is it not a criminal thing for a gentleman to know of this and not report it to the authorities, and will action be taken against the gentleman who did not report it?

Sir T. INSKIP: The answer to both questions is "No."

Mr. BUCHANAN: Is there a difference of treatment, then, between poor people and persons who hold posts of honour and distinction? Will the Attorney General see that in this matter the law is equally carried out?

Sir T. INSKIP: There is no discrimination in the administration of the law between rich and poor.

BATTLE OVER AUDITORS' APPOINTMENT

Heated Debate In East India Cotton Association

THE Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held at the Taj Building on Tuesday, after having adjourned once in November for want of quorum. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

The motion from the Chair for the re-appointment of the same Auditors for the current year, was over-ruled by an amendment, and by a substantial vote, the House appointed new Auditors for the ensuing year.

Attention was pointedly drawn to the continued and persistent malpractices of watering Cotton, by a member, who deplored the present condition of the trade owing to the inadequate protection against such malpractices.

Considerable resentment at the "unwarranted" attack against the cotton brokers, contained in a letter published in the "Times of India," was also expressed, and Mr. Begraj Gupta as President of the Brokers' Association, felt sorry that such a letter from an "irresponsible" person should find place in the "Times of India."

The appointment of new auditors was voted for with such dramatic suddenness that the office-bearers were considerably perturbed.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in moving for the adoption of the Directors' Report (which was already published in these columns) said that President Roosevelt took a bold step in limiting the acreage in cotton-growing areas, and the other cotton-growing countries in the world had a great relief there by.

As India was the next most important cotton-growing country he hoped that the American experiment would be watched with considerable interest in this country.

He also referred to the relief that would be obtained by the poor cotton-grower, if the Government of India reduced the railway freight and thus enable him to send cotton at a lower cost.

VALUE OF BROADCASTS.

Sir Purshotamdas laid stress on the importance of broadcasting the closing rates of the American and Liverpool Cotton Markets every morning at 7 o'clock. He disapproved with the stopping of these daily broadcasts which were started 4 months back, and he urged the need for keeping the large number of cotton traders and growers in regular touch with the condition of the cotton markets abroad.

He then invited questions.

MALPRACTICES MUST GO.

Mr. Hansraj Harji observed that it was a pity that nothing was done or said in the report about the continued malpractice of watering cotton which was responsible for the deplorable condition of the trade. He emphasised that methods adopted in the United States for protecting the cotton traders should also be adopted in British India, and the Government of India should soon move in the matter. He pointed out the hardship of the trader owing to the powers given to the Daily Rates Committee of constantly changing the difference between the basis of a contract and other growing, tenderable under it, and also the differences between classes.

Mr. Begraj Gupta referred to a letter published in the "Times of India" in which a "Businessman" made certain remarks about the East India Cotton Association and its immovability. In that letter Mr. Gupta alleged the comments against the brokers were to occur to take advantage of a condition of political confusion to try to achieve their aims by unconstitutional means.

No Indian firm of auditors were appointed by the Association in the past, continued the speaker, and he desired that the Association should prove the worth of Indians by accepting one Indian firm as the auditors. The Karandas were auditors for more than 60 firms, banks and charity-trusts, and they would add to the prestige of the Association.

The amendment was carried by a majority.

The amendment was then put to vote as a substantive proposition and was carried with very few members opposing it.

The result of the voting was that in place of the past year's Auditors, Messrs. G. B. Karandas and Co. were appointed auditors for a year at a monthly remuneration of Rs. 150.

The meeting then adjourned.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY

Personnel Of Cambridge XV For Twickenham Match

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following will constitute the Cambridge team for the Rugby match against Oxford at Twickenham on December 11:—

Parker (Se Wyn) Johnston (Clare) Chandler (Pembroke) Wooler (Christ's) Fyfe (Catus) Jones, Browning, W. Leather, Captain, (Clare) Bowman (Trinity Hall) Lord (Christ's) Rees, La-borde (St. Catherine's) Bowring (Trinity) Braithwaite (Emmanuel) Dinwiddy (Pembroke).—Reuter

NURMI TO COACH FINLAND

Paavo Nurmi, the famous runner has been engaged as Finland's Olympic coach.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Kartik Vadi 11 1931
Muslim: Shaban 27 1335
Parsi: Khordad 30 1301
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 0m
High Water: 10-15 23-30
Low Water: 1-11 16-32
Municipal Standing Committee. Budget meeting, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Saurashtra Congress Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Hadenham, Land's End Road, Hadenham Hill, 3 p.m.
S. S. "Saurashtra" with mails sails at 11 p.m.
FRIDAY, December 7.
Municipal Standing Committee. Budget meeting, 2-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 8.
S. S. "Narkunda" with mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Winter Meeting.
Dufferin's Old Cods' Association: The annual football match, Post vs. Present, will take place at 4-30 p.m. at the "Dufferin" playing fields, Sevi.
SUNDAY, December 9.
Public meeting to mourn the deaths of Sir Gopalji Jhangir (1st Baronet) and Sir Dhanraj Mulla, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Programme. A Selection of Instrumentalists. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. Herman Finck and His Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down. European Programme. 5 p.m. Time signal. Household Hints. By Betty. 5-30 p.m. A relay of music from the Royal Cinema-Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. A Columbia Variety of South Indian Music. 7 p.m. Talk: "Women's part in Literary Progress" (In Gujarati). By Bai Gargidevi Sharma. 7-30 p.m. Light music. Sonabai Mulgaokar. 8-30 p.m. Interval. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 9-20 p.m. "Here and There." A Commentary of People and Events. 9-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-40 p.m. Poetry Reading. By Miss M. H. Clerly. L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. "Education and Dramatic Art" (In Gujarati). By Dr. G. S. Desai. 10-15 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 10-15 p.m. Directed by Walter Kaufmann. Leader-Mehli N. Mehli. 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Professor B. L. Pantulu will meet his students in the World Economics Crisis today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing University Buildings.

B. P. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED
The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. inform that the urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. fixed for today (Wednesday) stands postponed till further notice.

SRI VENKATESH MANDIR
The "Thiruvavani Utsavam" (Pagan Festival) will commence from 6th instant (Thursday) and will last for ten days. "Vaikunta Ekadasi" will be observed on Sunday the 16th instant. Hour of worship during the first ten days will be 4 and 6 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Rafter Romance." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Belle of the Nineties." Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Rash-e-Laila." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Piya Piyare." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Anokhi Mohabat." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mata Hari." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD: "My Pal the King." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Purani Bhakta." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE: "Ameerzadi." Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END: "Nadira." Time as usual.
WELLINGTON: "The Last Gentleman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Song of Songs." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "My Song For You." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The Treaders Cinema Orchestra, directed by Alfred van Dam, relayed from the Troxy Cinema, London. 8 p.m. Phyllis Scott (Soprano) and John Rorke (Baritone) in Victorian Renaissance. Phyllis Scott at the Piano. 8-30 p.m. A Pianoforte Interlude by Ernest Lush. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-15 p.m. Scenes from Shakespeare. Selected and produced by William MacLure. 9-45 p.m. The New Georgian Trio. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The City of Bristol Police Band. (By kind permission of the Watch Committee Director of Music, Captain F. W. Wood, M.V.O. 1945 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
"Electrical recording"

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' UNIFORM MONEY
The Volunteers of the 18th Reception Committee of the 18th Indian National Congress are informed that those who have paid for their uniforms, should take their money back today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) positive by.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Reincarnation" will be the subject of a short lecture, to be followed by Questions and Answers, to be delivered at the United Lodge of Theosophists at Jhangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, today (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Lalitakadashra Mandali will stage their new social play "Swayan Sewak" on Saturday (22nd instant) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Opera House in aid of the funds of the Sir Narayan Chaudhary Memorial School. The plan has been kept open at the school premises in the Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon from Tuesday (2nd instant).

S. K. PATIL FOR CORPORATION
S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is contesting the ensuing Municipal election from Girgaon (D) Ward. His symbol is "Aeroplane."

FIRE IN BOMBAY MILL

Damage Estimated At Rs. 30,000 To Machinery Etc.,

Over Rs. 30,000 damage to machinery, contents and building was caused by a fire which originated in the mixing department of the Bombay Suvidaya Mills at Tardeo, Bombay on Tuesday evening.
As soon as the fire was noticed the fire alarm was sounded and Fire Brigades from Gowalia Tank Road and Ayoola came on the scene. After 40 minutes the fire was brought under control.
Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Tawde were present and controlled the large number of sightseers who were attracted to the spot.

NEW TURN IN PETITS' CASE

Adjournment To Move High Court For Transfer

An important issue concerning the question of time to be granted, when an interested party filed an application for the adjournment of a case, was decided on Tuesday by Mr. J. S. Hajji, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court.
The question arose: out of the application filed by Mr. F. J. Colman, Counsel for Prosecution in the case "Bank of India v. Petits," for the adjournment of the case in order to move the High Court for transfer under Section 526 (cl. 8) of the Cr. P.C.
This case, it will be remembered, was instituted by Mr. Gray Manager of the Bank of India, at the instance of the Bank against Mrs. Gulbai Petits, Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Pherozshah Petits, the accused in the case.
The accused were charged with fraudulent transfer of property, concealment of jewellery, with a view to avoid creditors and abetment thereof.
According to the Government's Order, Mr. Hajji's term was extended by a month and he took up one of the charges—concealment of jewellery.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT
Mr. Colman in applying for adjournment, stated that he was appearing for Mr. Gray who presented the Bank of India in the case. He said that he represented the interested party and that he was filing the transfer application under instructions from his solicitors, as Mr. Gray was out of India. He requested the Court to grant an adjournment for fourteen days.
Mr. Velinkar, Defence Counsel opposing the application said that only one week's time should be granted, in view of the stipulation from the Registrar of the High Court, dated October 19, 1929, under the direction of the then officiating Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, and directed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It was laid down "that it would be a useful practice not to give an adjournment for more than a week, when adjournment is asked for, on the ground that the application for transfer is going to be made."
Mr. Colman said that it was not a circular but a letter, when Mr. Velinkar said that "a terminological inexactitude" did not matter much.

WEEK'S TIME GRANTED
The Magistrate granted a week's time under 526 (cl. 8) of the Cr. P.C. which states "that a reasonable time should be given to the party as will afford sufficient time for the application to be made and an order to be obtained thereon."
His Worship also took into consideration the letter of the Registrar, No. 3197 dated 17th October 1929, and also the remarks of the Chief Justice Sir Emerson Martin and 32 Bombay Law Reporter, 1123 stating that the case should not be adjourned to such a long date as to stop the trial and hinder the administration of justice and prevent the case being concluded within a reasonable time.

Therefore he thought it was sufficient and reasonable to grant a week's time.
The case was adjourned to December 11.
Mr. F. J. Colman with Mr. Homi Bhabha appeared for the Bank of India while Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, Shikha, Lam and Jankelwala appeared for the defence.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jhangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
"REINCARNATION"
A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers. Wednesday December 5th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collection.



Dr. Harikrishna D. Merchant

Dr. MERCHANT RETURNS HOME

Brilliant Career in Berlin University

Among the arrivals by the Italian steamer m. v. "Victoria" on Monday was Dr. Harikrishna D. Merchant. He has returned home after a brilliant career at the Bonn University which is one of the premier universities of Germany. Dr. Merchant stayed for four years in Germany and took the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (D. M. D.). He studied under the direction of Dr. Kantorowicz. Dr. Merchant passed the States examination after 3-1-2 years and at the end of the 3rd term got his Doctorate on publishing his thesis on the sarcoma of the tongue. After taking his degree, Dr. Merchant worked for two months under Dr. Arthausen in Berlin University Dental Hospital and also visited several Dental Hospitals on the Continent. He toured England, Belgium, Czech-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Italy.
Dr. Merchant is a specialist in orthodontics and operative and oral surgery. He worked under the able guidance of Dr. Kolkauskas one of the authorities in orthodontics. He has also made a special study of School Hygiene.

CHANGE OF FILM AT CAPITOL

Ginger Rogers is said to club one more step toward screen stardom with her performance in "Rafter Romance," an RKO-Radio comedy-drama coming to the Capitol Theatre co-starring Norman Foster and George Sidney. The film adapts a novel of the same title, is declared to be made-to-order for the delightful charm, beauty and dramatic power of this young actress who, with her performance in "42nd Street," "Professional Sweetheart" and "Gold Diggers of 1933" has captured the public. "Rafter Romance" concerns the ludicrous and embarrassing adventures of a young girl who goes broke in Greenwich Village, and is forced to share an attic with a struggling young artist, whom she meets actively and who returns the compliment. She never sees, meets or knows him there, as their work keeps them apart. Eventually, their meeting outside evolves into love, and he brings her to his home, her home. Foster and Miss Rogers' role in "Rafter Romance" mark their second co-appearance, their first being in "Professional Sweetheart." George Sidney proves the broad comedy as their scheming landlord Robert Benchley and Laura Hope Crews also provide comedy roles.

The programme also includes the brilliant Mexican Song-and-Dance Revue, entitled "La Cucaracha," which has been quite a sensation here for the past week. It is still drawing large crowds—and little wonder!

10 YEARS FOR STABBING

Fazal Rehman Mahomedali, a tram-driver, was sentenced to 10 years R. I. by Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday finding him guilty of culpable homicide. Abdulhakik, another accused, was found not guilty and acquitted.

The first accused who was a tram-driver, and the second accused were living in Hirwa House, Dana Bunder, of which the latter was the rent collector. On August 8 last at night both of them went to the room of Shivar Bhabha living in that building to collect arrears of rent.

The latter's mother asked them to wait for a few days. An altercation then ensued in course of which both the accused dragged out Shivar. The first accused stabbed him with a knife and the second accused was alleged to have kicked him. The victim succumbed to his injuries.

MURDER AT MAZAGAON

Story Of Enticing Away Of Woman

The failure to pay the "bak-shesh" promised to the man who secured the mistress of another man and brought her to him, is alleged to be the cause of the fatal stab wound that was inflicted on Piyarali Mathuraprasad, a Daulwala residing at Mazagaon, on Tuesday evening.

It appears that Piyarali the deceased made an arrangement with one Sarman that he would pay the latter a certain sum of money if he enticed the mistress of Jagnu Sidoo residing at Jandra and brought her to him. Sarman, it is alleged, fulfilled his part of the contract by bringing the woman to Piyarali.

Sarman thereafter made repeated demands for his money, but was not paid as promised. Thereupon Sarman is alleged to have gone to Jagnu Sidoo and made a clean breast of the part played by him in depriving Jagnu of his mistress.

On Tuesday evening Jagnu visited Piyarali in his room at Mazagaon and is alleged to have had an altercation over the enticement of his mistress and Piyarali received a fatal stab wound.

HOUSING RESERVE BANK BRANCHES

Discussions With Commerce Department Officials

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.
It is understood that the site for Calcutta Branch of the Reserve Bank has been late, become the subject of close discussion between the Commerce Department of the Government of India and the Authorities in Charge of preliminary arrangements for the inauguration of the Bank.

It is suggested that the Calcutta Branch of the Bank should be in the Customs House, Dhunish Square, a portion of which is being used by the Commerce Department also for its port and shipping offices. If the Commerce Department ultimately agrees to part with the portion of the Customs House, and will have to find out suitable buildings for its own port and shipping offices, it appears that there is a likelihood of the Commerce Department acquiring the Maline Court Building in Tektashat between Kidderpore Dock and the City Jetty for this purpose.

The Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department is leaving for Calcutta on December 7 in this connection returning here on December 17.—United Press.

Pandit And Mrs. Malaviya Improving

BENARES, Dec. 4.
Pandit Govind Malaviya, who is on a short visit to Benares, says that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Malaviya are now much better. Pandit Malaviya's injuries are healing steadily, and it is hoped that he will be able to stand on his legs and walk about in a few days.

Pandit Malaviya has planned to come to Benares to resume his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University as soon as he regains his former health and strength.—A.P.

MENAKA'S LECTURE ON DANCING
Under the auspices of the Gujarati Students' Association, "Menaka" the famous Indian Dancer will deliver a lecture on "The Art of Dancing" (with performances wherever necessary) today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of National Medical College—North Lannington Road. (For students only).

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL
The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for November 1934—
The total attendance was 494, out of which 294 were males, 164 females and 89 children. 153 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 200 during the 24 working days of the month.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Steamer Chai MacNeil left Suva on evening of Saturday, December 1.
The N. Y. K. steamer "Aryo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd December, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 26th December.

The O. S. K. steamer "Tajima Maru" left Moji on November 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 24 via usual ports.

A London message says: It is announced that following medical advice Signor Marconi has decided to take complete rest from work and will enter a nursinghome for a few weeks.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

All-India Skipper.

The Muslims, due to their superior bowling and fielding as well as team work, won a great victory over the Hindus this year in the Quadrangular Cricket. It was stated in these columns, even before the final match commenced, that unless the Hindus improved their fielding and team work, the Muslims would inflict on them a crushing defeat. So it happened. There are very few cricket fans, specially lovers of the Hindu team who hold a different view. It was known to practically every one that there were differences amongst some of the players and that it was not possible to get good team work on the field. The play was an eye-opener to many, including the members of the Hindu Selection Committee.

Once again Nayudu proved himself the best Indian cricketer. His fielding was superb. Though he did not make the skipper of the Hindu team, he did not fall in doing his duty. He fielded well.

Municipal Elections

The municipal elections are coming near and next month the city will have new councilors to represent the ratepayers for the next three years. Many of those who got in at the last election, should thank the Congress for allowing them to get in owing to its pre-occupation with the Civil Disobedience movement. The Congress, it is understood will not officially run the elections, but individual Congressmen will do so with its moral support. The electors will not require to be told for whom they should vote. Naturally they will vote for the men supported by the Congress. The ratepayers have a good chance now to elect men in whom the Congress has confidence.

Governor Witnesses Final Of Boxing Tourney

Chatterton Wins Middleweight Title With Knock Out

The final session of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships attracted a big house last night at the Cooperage. H. E. the Governor, who dined at the Bombay Club, arrived exactly at 9-30 p.m. to witness the first fight of the night.

L. P. Clarkson won the Fly-weight title against H. A. Johnson by using his left and avoiding the right hand punch which his opponent carried, but could not land.

K. B. Musa had to go all out against Signaller Cowan to win the Bantam-weight Title. The soldier was handicapped by his height, and fighting pluckily in the earlier rounds, gave as much as he received. In the last round Cowan took a short cut and Musa was awarded the verdict.

Signaller Warburton of Karachi outpointed K. C. Sidhu, who has an awkward style. The soldier did all the attacking and won by a street.

J. C. Pithawalla who had the longer reach, defeated D. C. Loman on points. The railwayman won only the third round when he showed aggression.

L. Cpl. Ashton, a lad with a fine reach beat Pte Wales in the Welter-weights Final. This encounter was devoid of interest because both the men made little use of the ring. They stood toe to toe exchanging punches, without any science in their deliveries.

Undoubtedly the best fight of the night was the middle-weight contest between Chatterton and Pte. Redpath. The railwayman has a nasty right and he soon put Redpath out of his way with a couple of hooks. The soldier was knocked out in the 2nd Round.

A special three round contest was staged between Pte Atkinson and Rodd-Lino. The latter unloosed a number of punches without much sense of direction and the soldier took the count in the first round.

C. Durham of whom much was expected, retired in the second round against Pte. Wilkinson for the Light-heavy-weight Title. Durham did not relish punishment and threw up the sponge in the second round.

R. MacMillan an ex-soldier beat J. Hayseem in the Heavy-weight Final. It was obvious that both men were out of training. MacMillan scored most points by hitting his opponent in the jaw.

Officials Thanked
At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Kemp thanked the officials and other willing helpers for their contribution to the success of the tournament. He also remembered the press, which had given the show much publicity. H. E. the Governor presented the trophies to the winners and runners up, and the gathering dispersed after three cheers had been called for the distinguished guest of the evening.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals
Madras Mail	4 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chabok	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Dacca Express	10 25
Poona Mail	10 30
Nagpur Express	10 45
Poona Fast Passenger	10 50
Poona Express	10 55
Allahabad Express	11 00

Departures

Trains	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Dacca Express	15 35
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chabok	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 20
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains

Trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central
No 5 Up Passenger	5 30
No 29 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
No 12 Up Passenger	8 55
No 4 Up Frontier Mail	14 50
No 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central

Trains	Departures
No 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Trains going to Europe 9 00
On Saturday only for Passen.

PATHE

TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE HOUR GLASS FIGURE!

Mae West

BELLE OF THE NINETIES

Also

POPEYE THE SAILOR

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY!

THE CAPITOL FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
Daily At 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A LAUGHTER ROMANCE BUILT FOR LAUGHTER!
Vivacious & Peppery

GINGER — NORMAN FOSTER
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(OF GOLD DIGGERS fame) (OF COHENS & KELLYS)
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RAFTER ROMANCE
Also The Brilliant Mexican All-Colour
SONG & DANCE REVUE **LA CUCARACHA**

The REGAL DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Norma SHEARER
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THE IMMORTAL LOVE-STORY of the famous poets
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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parli Street, Fort.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1934

AN AMAZING ORDER

It is a pity that Mr. Janakinath Bole has passed away without being able to see his son Subhas Bole owing to the latter's enforced exile. As soon as his condition had taken a serious turn, the Government of India were requested to permit Mr. Subhas Bole to return at once. We do not know if there was any delay on the part of Government in giving the permission. It is not usual for them to do even justice promptly. Mr. Subhas arrived at Karachi only a few hours after his father had passed away at Calcutta. Government, perhaps, think that they made a mighty concession in allowing Mr. Sarat Chandra Bole, a State prisoner, to remain on parole to be by the side of the dying father. But the country will think differently. It can find no justification for any restraint on either of the two brothers.

Instead of taking the just and humane step—in the presence of a deep human tragedy,—of releasing the two brothers the Government have adopted a course of action that will cause great amazement and indignation throughout the country and will be condemned by all right-thinking men. Mr. Subash Bole was not given even a few hours to recover from the shock of his father's death. Immediately on his arrival he was taken charge of by the Police and is now virtually a prisoner in his home and an order has been served on him the terms of which are of a most humiliating nature. The Government of Bengal, vested as they are with arbitrary powers, under a lawless law, can do anything in defiance of public feeling and opinion. That, of course, is not surprising. The tragic fact is that they have missed a great opportunity, of striking the imagination of Bengal by undoing the great wrong done to Bole brothers and of thus rallying public opinion against the menace of terrorism.

Bound By Pledges

The Congress Working Committee which meets at Patna today has to consider many important questions. One naturally expects that the J.P.C. report will come up for consideration in some form or other, especially because several prominent Congress leaders have refrained from making individual comments on the report in view of an expected authoritative declaration from the Working Committee. But our Patna correspondent says that the report is not likely to be "directly" even on the agenda of the Working Committee, though he is sure that informal discussions there will naturally be on the subject. It is impossible that the report will not at all be considered. If there is not much talk about it among the Committee members, it must be because the decision on it is a foregone conclusion being the consequential application to the report of the Congress resolution on the White Paper scheme. Even as that scheme has been already rejected, the J.P.C. report based thereon follows the same fate as a matter of course.

In practice, however, the matter cannot rest there. The question is being asked by many Congressmen themselves as to what precisely rejection signifies and what forms it may take. The Working Committee perhaps thinks that this question principally concerns the Congress representatives in the Assembly and that, therefore, the precise nature of rejection is best left to be determined by those members. That seems to be the reason why our Patna correspondent remarks: "The view seems to be that any attempt at drafting a resolution in Assembly should be left to the discretion of the Congress Party in the Assembly instead of imposing too detailed a task on the Working Committee. One may be equally certain that the matter will be left entirely to the discretion of the Congress members of the Assembly to take such line as to them appears feasible for ensuring the rejection of the White Paper." But the Working Committee cannot afford to leave this vital question entirely to the discretion of the Congress representatives in the Assembly. The question is one of interpretation or elucidation of the term "rejection" as applied to the White Paper scheme. And all questions of interpretation can be authoritatively decided by the President or by the Working Committee.

So far as the negative act of rejecting the J. P. C. report is concerned, it will not be difficult for the Congress representatives in the Assembly and several other members of the House to agree on a formula of rejection. And once the Congress Working Committee lays down that there can be no compromise with the Congress resolution completely rejecting the report, the Congress members of the Assembly may be trusted to devise a suitable formula capable of eliciting maximum support in the Assembly. But there may be some difficulty about what is to be demanded in place of the thing rejected. Several Assembly members may be content with some specified modifications of the present scheme. But the Congress cannot in honour accept those modifications, however substantial they may be, so long as they do not—as independent complete independence. For with regard to an alternative scheme the Congress is bound to accept no scheme other than the one to be formulated by a Constituent Assembly. The Working Committee cannot too strongly impress this point on the Congress members of the Assembly.

Unemployment In Indian Cities

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the suggestion of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to concert measures for the relief of unemployment in the City sheds a curious light on the attitude of public authorities on such vital problems of national well-being in this country. Government declare that this question of curing unemployment is primarily a municipal concern. At the same time, however, they cannot but be aware that the Municipal Corporation has no funds to afford relief to the unemployed distressed driven to starvation and so cure even temporarily, and as a makeshift, this crucial problem of our civic well-being. Government must likewise be aware that the Municipal Corporation has no large-scale industry in its control which could absorb such an army of the unemployed as now abounds in this city. Not less than 50,000 able-bodied adult citizens must be lacking any settled, permanent employment which could give them a minimum of human existence. And the Corporation cannot take over and employ even a fraction of this enormous, destitute proletariat. Government would, in fact, most energetically oppose, we believe, any radical suggestion for the Corporation to take over and work any large-scale industry, as a municipal venture, which may reasonably be presumed to give employment to any considerable proportion of the unemployed. Finally, Government must also be aware that the main lines of the industrial and fiscal policy of the country,—on which depends so heavily the prosperity of Indian industry, and, therefore, the scope of proletarian employment,—are also in hands of the Government of India to shape. Local bodies like the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have no means of influencing such matters; and hence it is absurd of Government to say that the matter is primarily a matter of municipal concern. A scheme of unemployment insurance and relief can only be instituted by the Government as in England and in some other Western countries.

On the theory of municipal government accepted in Britain and other Western countries, questions of this kind are, no doubt, also matters of local self-government. But that principle does not obtain in India: and the municipal resources have been designed in this country so as to keep local bodies, however im-

portant, strictly to a narrowly defined path. Under these conditions, we wonder what Government mean by graciously offering to depute their representatives to a Conference on the subject if the Municipal Corporation cares to convene one? Do they really intend to demonstrate how utterly ineffectual local self-government in India is? Or do they want to impress upon the civic authorities the futility of troubling themselves about the well-being of the submerged nine-tenths of the Indian population? Champions of Government in the Corporation debate have even thrown out the hint that non-official bodies, like the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, should take such work in hand, without remembering that such bodies have no authority,—perhaps not even sufficient legal status, whatever their popular standing,—to attempt to solve such problems. Unless we assume that those who throw out such suggestions were jesting most cruelly and heartlessly, we cannot conceive how responsible citizens could take so lightly and thoughtlessly matters of this gravity! Government have left no authority to the Municipality,—and no means either,—to tackle such problems. They are aware that the Municipal Corporation is obliged to make raids upon its secret reserves to make both ends meet in the city's budget, largely because Government themselves have, on their own initiatives, abolished a source of income of considerable value to it. And still they offer to be present by deputy at a Conference,—to do what?

In these circumstances, the Municipal authorities must seriously ask themselves, whether the time has not come when the basic constitution of such bodies needs radical revision. A Municipal Corporation, with powers of local Government, is not a mere charitable institution. It cannot leave it to private conscience to relieve large-scale civic distress. If it is really competent governmental authority, it must have the power, as well as the means to provide, not merely decorative amenities to the richer fraction of the city's population, but also the more vital necessities to its proletarian majority. There is no system of industrial insurance in India, nor any scheme of regular poor relief. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has not the means, even if it had the desire and the authority, to provide unemployment relief, not as an act of charity, ad hoc, uncoordinated and spasmodic, but as a matter of civic right. It would be demoralising in the extreme to confuse unemployed workers with paupers by profession. These powers and resources of the municipalities of India must seek to obtain, if they would not condemn themselves to be merely ineffective spectators of incurable distress among their citizens. The Conference proposed to be called by the Bombay Municipal Corporation may find no remedy under existing conditions of a permanent character for this our growing civic curse. But if they realise the urgent need of such radical reform of their constitution and functions; if they succeed in impressing upon Government the necessity of widening the basis of civic functions and municipal finances, they would achieve much more than we find there is reason to hope. Unemployment is never cured by doles,—even if the Conference does succeed in raising the city's conscience enough to make regular doles possible. We need a new outlook on the task of local self-government; and without that the Conference would only end in a tragedy—that no one wants.

THE TASK AHEAD

Implications Of Joint Action

(By "A CONGRESSMAN.")

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress meets in Patna on Wednesday. A meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board has also been convened at the same place. The most important question that will come up for decision will be the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms and the attitude towards it of Congressmen elected to the Legislative Assembly. It was a wise move on the part of Dr. Ansari, Chairman of the Parliamentary Board, to have warned Congressmen against expressing their individual opinions on the proposed reforms scheme, as that would embarrass the Working Committee in drawing up a line of action meant to be obligatory on Congressmen and Congress organisations. But individual

(Continued on page 7).

When the Patna session of the All-India Congress Committee sanctioned the Councils programme and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board for carrying on work in that behalf, there was a rift in the lute. The unfortunate split among Congress leaders over the Communal Award question, assumed huge proportions, and threatened seriously to undermine the Congress prestige in the country. For the time being, all other questions receded in the background, and it was feared that instead of fighting with Government, we would fight amongst ourselves and come to grief to the great jubilation of our opponents. The opponents of the Congress policy on the communal award could not have chosen a worse time for carrying on their propaganda. In some cases, especially in the Punjab and Bengal, they had a most serious effect. Though leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Sriji Aney confined their opposition to the Congress "only in respect of the Communal Award, their over-

CONGRESS & ELECTIONS

The Triumph of the Congress Demonstrates That The Country Is Solid Behind it. Even Government Servants Voted For Congress Uninvited

By
B. N. DATAR.

The Congress triumphs at Assembly elections are almost phenomenal and beat all past records. The Congress has succeeded at the polls to an extent undreamt of by the fondest and the most ardent imagination of its stoutest followers. A wave of enthusiasm for the Congress has swept over the nation, and before its surging tide, stalwarts from opposing camps have been simply crushed and are lying low. Verily the Congress Tapasya during the last 50 years of its life in general and during the Satyagraha struggle of 1930-34 in particular has evidently not been lost upon the nation, as was so fondly assumed by its critics. An attempt is made in the following lines to take a brief review of the events that had so happy a culmination.

Rift In The Lute

When the Patna session of the All-India Congress Committee sanctioned the Councils programme and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board for carrying on work in that behalf, there was a rift in the lute. The unfortunate split among Congress leaders over the Communal Award question, assumed huge proportions, and threatened seriously to undermine the Congress prestige in the country. For the time being, all other questions receded in the background, and it was feared that instead of fighting with Government, we would fight amongst ourselves and come to grief to the great jubilation of our opponents. The opponents of the Congress policy on the communal award could not have chosen a worse time for carrying on their propaganda. In some cases, especially in the Punjab and Bengal, they had a most serious effect. Though leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Sriji Aney confined their opposition to the Congress "only in respect of the Communal Award, their over-

zealous followers in many cases, overshoot their mark, and carried on a ceaseless and highly ill-timed campaign against the Congress in general. Congress workers will testify, to the unfortunate fact that in certain areas, they had to fight more strenuously against the "Nationalist" candidate than they had to do against others who supported Government or had the support,—of course indirect,—of Government circles. Now that the election fever has subsided, these opponents of the Congress policy will, it is hoped, learn to appreciate the correctness of the position that the Congress had to take up in this connection.

Congress Vindicated

Be that as it may, it must be admitted that the Congress had to weather a great storm, unfortunately raised by its own former supporters. That the Congress has come fairly successfully out of this ordeal is a proof positive of the strong hold that it has on the country. Incidentally, the strong support to this policy at the open Session of the Congress in Bombay and the successes at the polls justify the inference that the Congress policy was and is correct under the present circumstances and that the country at large approves of it. After the din and dust of the present bitter controversy is over, we shall see that this policy of the Congress will pave the way to a happy reconciliation between the warring communities in India.

Sanatanists' Rout

The other forces that had also come forward to beat the Congress were themselves beaten—and beaten very low. The bogey of "Hindutva in danger" and the cries of so-called Sanatanists could not shake the prestige of the great Institution even to the smallest extent. Our "Sanatanist" friends, in their over-zeal,

forgot that the Congress was the only organization that had been uninterruptedly working for the nation during the last 50 years. During this long period, the Congress had done absolutely nothing to wound their religious susceptibilities except on the question of the removal of untouchability and even here, many real Sanatanists had supported the Congress policy which was after all very cautious and in fact harmless. In spite of all this, these persons, raised false cries, mixed up false issues, made unholy alliances and did all in their power to ruin the Congress, but it must be said to the credit of real Sanatanist Hindus that they rose above these un-Hindu campaigns of misrepresentation and vilification of the Congress and gave their full and unstinted support to the candidates set up by that great and glorious institution.

Volunteers' Work

The successes of the Congress at the polls are also due in a large measure to the band of loyal and selfless workers that the Congress commands throughout the great continent. The large number of active soldiers or Satyagrahis are spread all over the nation. Naturally, they all combined and canvassed strong support for Congress candidates. In a number of cases, these Satyagrahis and their friends worked silently though effectively without any call or initiative from the local or provincial Congress bodies. The Congress workers have been comparatively better trained and disciplined than those of any other political organisations in the country; and since the Nagpur Congress of 1920, the Congress organisations have spread a net-work of their associations all over the country; and fairly efficient work has been turned out during the last 14 years. All this experience stood

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

EXPECTING TOO MUCH

Replying to a question in the Commons about the possibility of releasing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "an act of grace," Sir Samuel Hoare said in effect that in allowing him to visit his ailing wife once or twice a week Government had reached the bounds of grace. He was not prepared, he declared, to recommend to the Government to go further. It is certainly futile to expect more from the Government. And, consequently, whatever others might do, Indians should refrain from supplicating to Government for the Pandit's release as an act of grace. His release is due on grounds of justice and statesmanship, if Government really seek peace. If he is not released on these grounds the public must take the hint that Government do not seek peace. Till India is free, suffering must be her badge.

NOT NEEDED.

It is quite natural for Earl Winterton to belaud the I.C.S. men to the skies and call them an intellectual aristocracy. But those who come in close and long contact with them know them better. A few Civilians here and there will, of course, be intellectually distinguished. But better ones in every way can be easily found in India and there is no reason why they should be imported from abroad at an unconscionable price. Earl Winterton thinks that Britons get on well with people of other races in every Continent. They do so, have to do so, when they have to deal with people on terms of equality, as in business. However, the most pertinent point is, not whether Britons get on well with Indians, but that Indians can get on well enough without British domination.

AGREEMENT ON SAAR.

The signing of the Agreement between France and Germany about the payment for the mines in Saarland, if and when the major-

ity of the Saarland population votes for return to Germany, must be welcomed as the first symptom of a peaceful solution being achieved of this most tangled skein. Germany undertakes to pay France 900 million francs, equivalent to over 12 million sterling, at current rates of exchange. Germany has, according to her own professions in recent times, no means to make payment even on her ordinary commercial debts. Where, then, will she find the means to pay for these mines? The stock of coal in these mines may, indeed, be used to make payments in kind; but it is not clear if the present stock would not be considered as already belonging to France, which Germany has no right to count towards the payment of capital value. Moreover, will France be prepared to trust to the word of German authorities,—Nazi authorities,—that peaceful and regular removals of such material will be permitted?

SAFEGUARDS.

The 11 million tons of coal now in stock, moreover, represent, according to the cable giving news of this agreement, only one year's production from these mines; and in addition, there were produced, in 1932, 1,400,000 tons each of pig iron, coke and steel. Are these also included in the above figure? Or is it not a capital payment for the full value of the mines, but only an interest charge,—or "rente" from the property? If the latter hypothesis is correct, the agreement must be spread over several years to reimburse France for her claims, and for the fresh investment she has made in that region. But could France trust the present German Government scrupulously and regularly to honour such engagements running over twenty or thirty years, or more? If she cannot, will she insist upon "safeguards" guarantees, or sanctions, which would only add one more cause

of bitterness between these neighbours?

SATISFACTORY TERMS.

Other parts of the reported agreement seem more satisfactory. Germany agrees to safeguard non-voters at the approaching plebiscite; to respect the rights of workers and maintain the schemes of social insurance now in force in that region; and to respect the religious freedom of the inhabitants. On these terms, the people of Saarland may not find it quite so unpalatable to be merged once again into their Fatherland, though the hectic efforts of the German Front to obtain a favourable verdict at the Plebiscite indicate as if the authorities in Berlin were not quite certain about the issue of this popular vote.

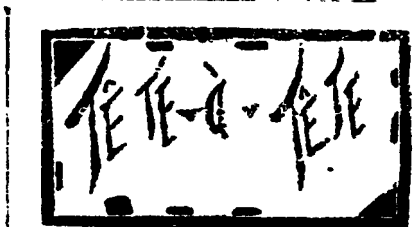
-PRESS VIEWS-

Condemned By All

The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has not been welcomed by any recognised body of political opinion or responsible person. The Congress will not accept it. The Liberals are very much dissatisfied with it, and urge radical alterations. The accredited leaders of the Muslim community are unanimous in condemning the report as quite unsatisfactory and in stressing the need for united action not only by the Muslim community as such but by all parties in India.—"Deccan Times."

Mr. Bose As President

It is stated with confidence in Congress circles that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is bound to be nominated as the Congress candidate for the Assembly presidency. If Mr. Bose is elected, what will happen? Government may be forced to release him as they did Mr. Sayendra Chandra Mitra, when he was elected to the Assembly. Sir Henry Craik, who is referred to Mr. Bose's implication in terrorist activities, will have to solemnly bow to him whenever he enters and leaves the Assembly Chamber. The Viceroy may at some time or the other



According to Sir A. P. Patro, if the J.P.C. scheme is "worked with goodwill and sincerity by capable statesmen as ministers, the achievement of Swaraj is indeed assured."

We suppose, he means "capable statesmen" of the type who have been trying to make Dyarchy such a splendid success all these years.

"The restrictions and powers vested in the Governors affect the form and shape but not the substance of reforms," says this same beacon-light of South Indian "Liberalism".

Seeing that the "reforms" are all shadow and no substance, it is no wonder that attempts at restriction should have been confined to their "form and shape" only.

The provision for Second Chambers sent him into ecstasies.

They will provide, he says, "an opportunity for service to persons who are unwilling to contest the general election but whose services are invaluable."

He is too modest to mention his own name in this connection.

"The policy of 'Wait and See' may enable a government to weather internal storms, but will never create or save an Empire!"—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

It was certainly not by "waiting and seeing" that that illustrious statesman, Cecil Rhodes—with the full approval and connivance of Sir Austen's father—organised the Jamestown Raid and laid the foundations of the British Empire in South Africa.

Nor did Clive and Warren Hastings, Dalhousie and Curzon and even so recent an Empire-builder as Reading, believe in the policy of "wait and see".

You may ask—What has become of the "Empire" in South Africa?

Well, "wait and see!" The "empire builders" are too busy building elsewhere to stop to look at the handiwork they have left behind them.

Ship-owners in Great Britain will be entitled to receive Government subsidies if they undertake to scrap worn-out British ships as well as foreign ones, bought by them.

This affords a fine opportunity to kill two birds with one stone which British shipping circles interested in Indian coastal trade should not miss.

There are at least a few sailing ships still left, flying Indian flags, which had better go into the British scrap-heap.

"Optimism has now ousted Pessimism"—says a Ford agent, just come to India from a tour abroad.

If he happens to re-visit India after a few more years (of the Ottawa regime) he will be agreeably surprised to discover that the original (American) Ford has become as rare as the Dodo leaving behind only a British brood of the same name.

These are days of new records in a thousand and one spheres of human activity. Two candidates for municipal honours in Lahore have succeeded in polling in all two votes and one vote respectively.

Our hearty congratulations to both! They may rest assured that their names will now be emblazoned for all posterity to note, in the municipal annals as well as the annals of the Ministry of Local Self-Government.

"Say anything to a man and it goes in one ear and out of the other."

"Certainly, dear, but say anything to a woman, and it goes in two ears and out of her mouth."

have to dine at the same table with "the danger to Bengal!" There are many dramatic and tense moments in store for Government and probably the politics-bitten civilians in Delhi are mourning the day when they advised the Viceroy to dissolve the Assembly.—"Hindustan"

Indians In Burma

If the full implications of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee are given statutory effect to and carried out, Indians as an influential minority in Burma will be wiped out in course of the next twenty years. As some local Indian leaders have aptly declared after reading the Report, if the British Imperial Government separate Burma from India on the lines suggested in the J. S. C. Report our plight in this province in a few years time will be much worse than that of our compatriots in South Africa and Kenya.—"Rangoon Mail."

Cottage Construction In Hurry Delhi To Be Centre Of Gandhiji's Activities

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 4.

ALTHOUGH NO definite information is yet available, Mahatma Gandhi is likely to visit Delhi about the 15th of December. A modest cottage is hurriedly being constructed on Kingsway Road, old Delhi, in the midst of the proposed Harijan Ashram to house Mahatmaji.

It is a two-roomed cottage, with a kitchen and bath rooms, and a verandah, running on three sides the cottage faces the Dekka village, and will have the municipal tuberculosis sanatorium on the other side of Kingsway Road.

It is understood that there is a proposal before Mahatmaji to make the proposed Harijan Colony as his part-time headquarters, and if this proposal meets with his approval he can expect to have Gandhiji for about three months in a year. If Gandhiji visits Delhi this month, he is likely to stay here about a month or more. Definite confirmation of this report is shortly expected.

THE TASK AHEAD

(Continued from Page 6.)

Congressmen who hold responsible positions in the Parliamentary Board and even in the Working Committee, have not failed to give expression to the country's condemnation of J.P.C. Report.

All-Parties Convention.

General censure of the report has filled the columns of the Indian Press for the past few days; but one vainly looks for any concrete proposal of how to prevent the introduction of the scheme when duly passed by the British Parliament. There is, however, one suggestion that seems to be on the lips of everyone and that is that an All-Parties Conference should be forthwith convened to formulate a plan of agitation throughout the country to get the J.P.C. Report modified.

Mr. Satyamurti from Madras has been harping upon the same idea for days past and has put forward a proposal which, in effect, is an All-Parties Convention though he glorifies it as the National Constituent Assembly. I am not surprised at his conception of the National Constituent Assembly, as I am only too conscious of this Macras politician's ignorance of current political and economic theories as also of the methods of political organisation and struggles.

But Mr. Satyamurti is a prominent member of the Parliamentary Board. His opinion, therefore, cannot be ignored. Then comes Mr. Abhyankar of Nagpur. At a meeting of "All-Party Leaders" he gave the solemn assurance that he would persuade the C.P.B. and the Congress Working Committee to join an All-Party drive against the J.P.C. report. Now no less a person than Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the "iron man" of the Working Committee, has also spoken. He was reported to have said at a meeting in Nagpur "that the need of the hour was 'Joint Action' and no more talk." Mr. Patel, however, did not indicate in that speech what was his conception of "Joint Action." Nor has he laid down any concrete proposals for such action.

Useless Proposal.

Let us examine a little closely the proposal for an "All-Parties Conference" and "United Front." An All-Parties Conference sounds plausible, but as a practical proposition of action, it is useless, as past history of such conferences clearly shows. Is a "United Front" possible? To answer this question it is necessary first to understand what it means and what are its implications. The first requisite of any "United Front" is complete agreement of the parties concerned on the particular question on which the "United Front" is sought. Is there such complete agreement among the different parties on the attitude they should adopt towards the new Imperialist device? Undoubtedly, there is general agreement in the condemnation of the J.P.C. Report. But the question is: "What is the basis of this condemnation, and for what should be the agitation?" An answer to this question will provide the answer to the earlier one, namely, "Is 'United Front' possible?"

What the Liberals Want?

The Liberals have spoken. None of them is prepared to reject the Report, however much they may dislike it. They are, however, prepared to agitate for modifications on the lines suggested in the "Indian Delegation's Memorandum." On this point others, who are not different from the Liberals, are also willing to join an agitation

SAAR MINES AGREEMENT

Both France and Germany
Pleased With Pact

ROME, Dec. 3. It transpires that under the Saar mines agreement France will receive 900,000,000 francs and 11,000,000 tons of coal and also for five years royalties on the two Warndt mines estimated to be worth of 45,000,000 francs. (Entrances to these mines are in France, but the seams run under the Saar territory.)

If Germany did not pay 900,000,000 million francs by the end of five years, France will continue to receive the royalties. It is estimated that out of 900,000,000 francs 600,000,000 pays for French buildings, railways and fixtures.

French bank notes circulating in the Saar will be used for part payment.

It is understood that the Saar residents must also declare as to how much they possess abroad in foreign currencies.

Both sides seem to be pleased with the agreement.

France will receive royalties on the output of coal from the two Warndt mines for a five year period estimated at 11,000,000 tons and worth about 45,000,000 francs. Germany will work the mines and pay the royalties, but it is understood that the coal belongs to Germany.—Reuter.

"INTELLECTUAL ARISTOCRACY"

Winterton's Tribute To
Heaven-Born Service

LONDON, Dec. 3. Earl Winterton, addressing the Conservative India Committee, on services and pensions said the increased number of candidates and the sustained high quality of successful competitors, which resulted from the Lee Commission continued, though the entrants were less in number from the famous public schools and older universities than the secondary schools and new universities.

He found that the I.C.S. men were an "intellectual aristocracy." It was not true that English members of the service, especially the younger ones, felt any difficulty in working with or under Indians. "Butions are states exclusive than they were, and consequently work better with people of other races in every continent."

In reply to a query why provident funds should not be given the same measure of transfer protection as family pensions, he said that this was done. £19,500,000 would have to be transmitted from India to Britain to the embarrassment of Indian finances. The same practical objection arose in the case of officers' own pensions, civil and military, where the sum needed to capitalise them was about £50,000,000.—Reuter's Extra Special.

CAPT. CHARLES O'DONNELL DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 3. The death has occurred of Capt. Charles James O'Donnell.—Reuter.

He entered the I.C.S. in 1870. He wrote numerous publications, notably, "The Ruin of an Indian Province" and "Cause of Present Discontents in India."

GOEBBELS SPEAKS IN PARABLES

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

Dr. Goebbels' reference in a speech at Settlin to a future event and a forthcoming very audacious experiment, which would make history, has prompted numerous enquiries. The propaganda Ministry told Reuter that Dr. Goebbels had nothing further to add. His reference concerned none other than the workmen's insurance scheme. Extreme Nazis frequently mention a "foreign adventure"—Reuter.

SOVIET TO PAY CASH FOR ALL ORDERS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Soviet intends, Reuter learns, to pay cash where possible on all orders unless cost and credit facilities are considerably reduced. Across the Soviet trading concern in London, during the past fortnight has been offering cash even on old transactions.

of the essentials for a real National Constituent Assembly. A programme of work based on them will, I have no doubt, rouse the enthusiasm of the whole country.

SOVIET OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

Moscow Takes Drastic
Action In Murder Of
M. Kirov

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, December 4.

As a sequel to the murder of M. Kirov, Soviet Executive, eight Soviet officials, including M. Hedved, Chief of the Administration of the Commissariat of Home Affairs in Leningrad region, and his Assistant M. Fomin have been removed from their posts and sent for trial by the Commissariat of Home Affairs on the charge of "Negligence in duties safeguarding the State and Security in Leningrad."

Thirty-nine "White Guards" were arrested recently in Leningrad region and 32 in Moscow region on the charge of organising terrorist acts against the officials of the Soviet and are being examined by the military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviets.

ABROGATION OF WASHINGTON TREATY

Italy Declines Japan's
Suggestion

ROME, Dec. 3.

Italy has declined Japan's suggestion regarding the abrogation of the Washington Treaty. It is stated that Italy desires to avoid the suggestion of the creation of a block of nations.—Reuter

FRONTIER - SINGAPORE PLANE CRASH

Two Airmen Escape By
Parachutes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Air Ministry announces that Flight Lieut. Peish and the leading aircraftman Keen, escaped by a parachute when the machine belonging to the formation flight from Northwest Frontier to Singapore crashed near Alor Star.

MYSTERY ABOUT LADY BLANCHE'S WHEREABOUTS

Basra And Basmire
Suspected

KARACHI, Dec. 4. An unconfirmed report says that nothing has been heard of Lady Blanche Douglas since she left Basra on Saturday morning for Basmire.

Lady Douglas, who is the sister of the Duke of Beaufort, left Bristol on November 26 in a monoplane on a flight to India by easy stages accompanied by Flying Officer Ogden, who acts as navigator and co-pilot.

According to the report, she arrived in Basra on Friday evening and left for Basmire the next day. It is believed she had a forced landing between Basra and Basmire.—A. P.

VICEROY'S REFUSAL TO INTERVENE

But Will Consider Written
Petition For Mercy

AMRITSAR, Dec. 4.

Mr. Shaikh Sadat Hussain, President of the Anjuman Islamiya, has received the following reply from Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to his telegram requesting to intervene in the case of Abdul Qayyum who has been condemned to death for having committed the murder of Nathuram in the Magistrate's Court at Karachi:—

"Your telegram regarding the condemned prisoner Abdul Qayyum. Regret it is not the practice of the Viceroy to hear counsel or receive personal representations. Any written representation or petition received in time will be duly considered."—United Press.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

Queensland Wins By 3
Wickets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRISBANE, Dec. 4.

In the Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and South Australia which commenced on 30th November, Queensland won by three wickets. South Australia 281 and 329 (Whittington 52, Levy 3 for 44) Queensland 401 and 210 (for 7) (Hewson 64 (not out), Grimmett 5 for 94).

3 DAYS FOR J.P.C. REPORT

Business Before First Session
Of New
Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The fact that the New Assembly cannot be legally constituted before the first of January has caused a difficulty in the way of the official announcement with regard to the date when the next session would begin, and the days that would be allotted for the official and non-official business. However this difficulty will be got over by an announcement which may be expected at an early date.

The Government proposes to allot certain days for discussion on business in the session and after the 1st January, those dates will be published again in proper form.

DATES OF SESSION.

The session will begin on 21st January. An earlier date was not considered necessary in view of the fact that the Standing Committees at present in existence have done a considerable part of the work which would have been held over for the new committees if the present Assembly had run its normal course, and had been dissolved before the general election. Moreover the business in this session is not likely to be very much, and it is expected that even if the session begins on the 21st, it should end by the 31st of March.

6 DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A number of new members of the Assembly are already busy making enquiries regarding the procedure of the House with a view to know how best they can utilise the opportunities offered for promoting the schemes which they have in mind.

No less than 6 days may be allotted for the discussion of non-official bills, and resolutions.

PRIVATE BILLS.

One special difficulty will arise with regard to private Bills in that at least a month's notice is required for any Bill to be brought before the House, and as the Assembly cannot be constituted before the 1st of January it means that private Bills cannot really come up till sometime in February. As usual half the number of days may be allotted for private Bills, and half for non-official resolutions. This of course is in addition to three days that are to be allotted for discussion of J.P.C. Report.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS.

Another interesting point of procedure arises in that some members of the new Assembly have already sent in questions and resolutions. Legally of course these have no status till 1st January but probably the Assembly authorities will keep these notices pending, and officially enter them as having been received on the date whereon the Assembly comes into being.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

It seems, Mr. Lalchand Navarai who has been re-elected, has intimated his intention of moving a number of resolutions including that of opposing the separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Deputy President of the outgoing Assembly, has also sent in questions regarding the League of Nations. The official legislative programme is not yet ready, but it may be anticipated that about a dozen bills will be introduced next session. These will include Labour Legislation Bill, Amending Cantonment Act, and Small Tenants Bills.

REPRESSION TO GO?

So far as private bills are concerned, it is doubtful whether there will be any great rush in the matter of social legislation, but it may be expected that Congressmen will bring forward measures to repeal regulations, and Ordinance Acts passed by the last Assembly.

On the whole the First Session of the New Assembly may provide more political interest than bring forth legislation affecting the economic or social spheres.

IN MEMORY OF LATE V. P. MADHAVRAO

BARODA, Dec. 3.

All state offices and schools in the city observed to-day as holiday in honour of the demise of Mr. V. P. Madhavrao, the late Dewan of Baroda the news of whose death was received on the 1st inst.—A. P.

Dr. SATYAPAL TO BE TRIED ON DECEMBER 12.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

It is learnt that the trial of Dr. Satyapal of Lahore will commence here on December 12 before Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate.—United Press.

Baldwin Gets Vote Of Party's Confidence TORY DEBATE ON J. P. C. REPORT

Conservatives & Unionists Approve Scheme

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

THE INDIAN Select Committee's report safely crossed the highest hurdle to-day when Lord Salisbury's amendment disapproved of the report was heavily defeated on a show of hands by the meeting of 2500 delegates of the Conservative Party.

The majority of the delegates came open-minded, prepared to listen to the arguments and be convinced. The debate, therefore, had the tenseness and actuality, rarely seen in Parliament.

All recognised the greatness of the issues at stake, not only for India, but for British politics. Lord Salisbury's victory would have precipitated a party crisis, with the possibility of further repercussions.

The ballot was afterwards taken. Lord Salisbury's amendment was defeated by 1102 votes to 390.

The Conservative meeting, completely disorganised the Parliamentary day, only a sprinkling of the Conservatives attending the Houses of Commons.

Never have so many members of the House of Commons and Peers attended a Conservative Party meeting. Sincerity, which was the keynote of all the speeches, reached the highest point when Lord Linnithgow supported the resolution. Although Mr. Churchill's eloquence held the meeting spellbound, Sir Henry Pagecroft is considered to have overreached himself by his over-emphasising the point. Lord Derby's bluff and outspokenness helped to decide the delegates' minds, but Sir Austin Chamberlain's brief speech convinced the meeting which gave him the biggest cheer of the day that he is now one of Britain's elder statesmen whose words weigh very deeply.

Mr. Baldwin's speech seemed anxious and preoccupied, but gave the supporters of the Select Committee a splendid start. The view of the rank and file delegates may be summed up in the words of one young Conservative that the "weight of opinion in favour of the trusted members of the Select Committee is overwhelming. Let us rely on their authority and tried judgment and hereafter devote our efforts to British domestic problems believing that we have done our best for India."

This standpoint is evidently reasonable for the overwhelming defeat by show of hands of Wolmers and Lloyd's motion for convening a full party Conference to discuss India.

TO PRESERVE EMPIRE.

He continued: "In my view, the Report of the Select Committee offers the best opportunity to give India a constitution which provides the best hope of progress in the future. It is for the preservation of the British Empire that I come largely to this conclusion. We must remember that in many parts of our Empire there is sympathy for India's ideals. You can gather that from General Smuts' speech."

"I HAVE SUPPORT OF ALL."

Mr. Baldwin, after speaking for about 35 minutes, concluded by saying that, he was not alone in the conviction that he was right. He had the unqualified support of every Conservative colleague in the Government. He believed that next week he would have the support of the large majority of Conservatives in the House of Commons also. "I am convinced that I have the support of the large majority of all the Parties in Britain and the support of the Empire."

WHAT REJECTION MEANS.

Mr. Amery moving the official resolution approving the Report, urged the delegates to hesitate long before rejecting the advice of so clear a majority of high-minded statesmen and leaders, and amid the cries of dissent, declared that Lord Salisbury's amendment was tantamount to rejecting the Indian Princes' offer.

SALISBURY'S AMENDMENT. Lord Salisbury was cheered on rising to move his amendment, which runs as follows:—

"The Council deeply impressed by Britain's responsibility for the welfare of the masses of the Indian peoples, is ready to accept the well-considered measure for Provincial Self-Government ensuring due administration of Police Services in India, but earnestly hopes that Parliament will not take the irrevocable step of establishing Central Responsible Government there on the lines of the White Paper on the Select Committee Report."

NO INDIAN TO WORK W.P.

Lord Salisbury disclaimed his intention to attack either the Government or Mr. Baldwin and said that he was present as a member of the Select Committee to join in consultation with regard to what ought to be done in regard to the great question. He said: "Of all Indians I met with English experience I hardly met one who thought that the White Paper would work." Lord Salisbury urged that it was a sensible thing to try how provincial autonomy worked and then proceed with further development.

Lord Derby said that he joined the Select Committee with great reluctance and many misgivings. He said that the conclusion he reached came entirely from what he heard in the Select Committee.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS

Mr. Winston Churchill, who received prolonged applause, warned the Conference that their decision would have far-reaching consequences. (Continued on page 14).

India And Aerial Defence

LET YOUTHS BE GIVEN ALL OPPORTUNITIES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle".
Sir—Some leading papers of India published a report over the disturbed state of affairs all over Europe which might burst into a conflagration any moment resulting in a world war even worse than what took place in the year 1914. There is a rush with all the great Powers to build more battleships. I am not an alarmist, looking at the present advancement in control and the construction of aeroplanes which an experienced Engineer declared the other day are more safe to travel in these days than motor cars. Every citizen in India has a right to know what "Bandust" is our Indian Government made to protect us against foreign aerial attacks. India is a country where nearly the whole of Europe could be fitted in.

And any number of army corps for which we are paying colossal sums are absolutely inadequate to prevent aerial attacks if an European or an Asiatic Power inimical to our Rulers were to divert its attention to India.

Our knowledge of aeroplanes is next to nothing, and the damage and the loss of life and property would be calamitous when the fighting nations strong in aeroplanes were to bomb us from above.

With a scientific war between the Powers where Britain will have to be involved, a very strong flotilla of planes spread over the country would be more useful than army corps. There is plenty of material in India where thousands of young Indians could be easily trained to fight foreign attacks and for which colleges at different strategic centres could be established under British management to prevent a calamity of this description when it might overwhelm us at some distant date. Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.
Poona Dec. 3.

Cooking By Sun— "Bhanu Tap"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In your issue of Sunday, the 2nd instant you have described a method of cooking by mirrors focussing the rays of the sun on a stove, invented by a doctor of California, without employing any fuel. Allow me to say that this is not at all a new method, unknown to people on this side. About three decades ago I had been to Ahmedabad to attend the Indian National Congress held there. There was an excellent Industrial Exhibition attached to the Congress, where I and my friends observed with great interest the very method referred to in your paper. On a pole about twenty feet in length mirrors had been so arranged that with the help of the rays of the sun at forenoon in a vessel containing materials for making 'bhajya' kept on the ground, the latter were cooked in our presence and they tasted much better than those cooked with fuel. I have been wondering all these years why this process, so simple and cheap, had not been repeated if not popularised thereafter. It effected such a large saving in cost. I wish the Congress will again at its exhibitions show this excellent process and popularise it.

History records the case of a whole army having been rendered helpless by the enemy employing mirrors at particular angles against the rays of the sun, dazzling the eyes of soldiers and creating a confusion among them. My grandfather, who was quite innocent of English, had heard this feat performed on a smaller scale with success. Thus history repeats itself in other directions. What a tremendous saving would be effected by the adoption of this natural method! We derive power and energy from the use of waterfalls, we have windmills so why not employ solar energy, which is obtainable on almost all days in our country. The agency being solar heat, pure and simple it is called in Gujarati "Bhanu" (meaning the sun) "Tap" (heat). Improved methods might still simplify the apparatus. You only want a pole and pieces of glass, the latter to be arranged systematically at certain angles so as to draw the heat of the sun—Yours, etc.

R. B. PAYMASTER.
Dadar, Dec. 3.

Preserving Game

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In connection with the Association formed for the Preservation of wild life in these provinces, the Raja Sahab of Mah-

mudabad has most generously set aside a portion of one of his buildings at Lucknow to house its office and proposed library.

So far, educational propaganda has been carried out by means of annual reports, pamphlets, and leaflets in English, Urdu and Hindi. But we feel that something more than this is required if our propaganda is to have the desired effect.

To this end, we propose to build up a library dealing with Natural History, Travel and Sport generally, also periodicals, old and new, trophies, etc., the latter to equip our reading room. These will be very necessary if our propaganda is to be as complete as we desire it. The public, or at least a portion of it, who are interested in our project, will have free access to both our library and reading room.

We have already collected a few books and periodicals, and now invite authors, publishers, book-sellers, and the public generally, to contribute their quota in the shape of any books, periodicals, old and new, trophies, etc., which they value too highly to part with them outright, but would be prepared to lend them to us. In this event, let us assure them that every care will be taken of their property while in our charge.

In addition, we beg to announce that we are making necessary arrangements for issuing a illustrated magazine on India: Natural History, and kindred subjects, in the near future. Contributions, with or without illustrations, on subjects relating to Nature, Sport, Adventure and Travel, are cordially invited.

We earnestly hope that our appeal for books and periodicals will receive generous support from the friends of wild life and the philanthropic public from all over the country as the Association is directly connected with the proposed All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life. Yours, etc.

H. A. JAFFRI,
Honorary Secretary,
Association for the Preservation of Game in the United Provinces.
Nov. 21.

A Few Facts About Gondal

Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari, Secretary, Gondal States People's Conference writes:—
The present ruler of Gondal H. K. Sir Bhagwatsinhji, now known as the 'Maker of Modern Gondal', ascended the gadi in 1885 A.D. The following few facts gathered from the Administration Reports and other official statements will be of great interest to the general public at this juncture when the Gondal Darbar enters the fifty-first year of his rule.

The State income in 1884 was Rs. 13,90,586. To-day it is Rs. 78,53,816 i.e., it has increased by six times.

The population of Gondal in 1884 was 1,35,604. At present the population is 2,05,846 which means an increase of about 50 per cent.

If any State intends to use its income for the moral and physical welfare of the people, it would spend freely and liberally on education, medicine and sanitation.

Let us see how the 'Maker of Modern Gondal' spends the State income under these heads.

In 1900 A.D. the Agency authorities handed over the charge of the Education Department to the State. The following figures will show us how the State has progressed in the matter of education!

Year	Expense No. of students	Rs.
1900	135,000	8,900
1920	163,647	14,648
1930	142,784	16,365
1934	192,788	19,780

The above figures include Rs. 30,000 collected as fees from the students and also Rs. 25,000 spent by the State after a Gracia School having 25 students. Deducting these from the above amount it comes to this that the State spends about Rs. 137,000 on education i.e., not more than seven rupees per one student and only about 1.75 per cent. from its annual income.

When the population has increased by 50 per cent. and the income by 500 per cent. and the number of students by 150 p.c. the expense per head has gone down by sixty per cent. that is, what was spent after two students in 1,900 is now spent after five.

This is what the 'Maker of Modern Gondal' has done for the education of the people during the course of last 34 years.

The Baroda Government spends 10 p.c. on education from its income, while Travancore and Co-

chin spend about 25 to 30 p.c. Gondal spends less than 2 p.c. Still they call it progressive! The following will show the 'progress' in the matter of medical relief in the course of last ten years.

The Administration Report for the year 1923-24 shows that the State spent during the year Rs. 30,899 after the treatment of 36,000 patients; i.e., 14 annas per patient per year.

St. Nihal Singh's figure for the year 1933-34 is Rs. 27,500. This amount was spent after the treatment of 44,000 patients; i.e., 10 annas per patient per year.

This shows that the medical expenditure has gone down by 28 per cent. during the decade.

From the sum of Rs. 27,500, Rs. 22,250 was spent after the maintenance of the medical staff, which gave medical treatment to 44,000 patients, i.e. the pay of staff per patient comes to 8 a.s. Hence the net expenditure after medicine and hospital treatment amount to Rs. 5,370; only 2 annas per patient per year. But the amount includes Rs. 1,000 spent after vaccination. If this amount is deducted the net expense per patient per year in the Gondal State comes down to even less than one and a half anna.

The Administration Reports refer to City Municipalities may be noted that there are no popular municipal bodies in the State. The Municipal Department is a State department just like the Revenue, Financial, Education, Medical, etc.

The people do not possess any fundamental rights of citizenship. There is no freedom of speech. There is a State order banning public meetings. During the last fifty years of his regime the present Darbar has issued orders prohibiting the entry of no less than eighteen newspapers. There is no representative institution in the State. Yet they say that Gondal has progressed and the 'Maker of Modern Gondal' has done much for the people. How and on what lines can be seen from the perusal of the very few facts given above.

Exaggerated Praise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—I was much surprised at the praise lavishly spent on Prof. A. K. Trivedi by a Baroda correspondent, which appeared in your paper of 29th November. This can be cited as an example of exaggeration at its full height. Prof. Trivedi is referred to as a man who has set up a record for disinterested service in the cause of education and as a most well-informed Fellow of the University of Bombay. It must be admitted that he is a popular figure in his college. But those in the know are well aware of his method of securing votes from college teachers for the election to the Senate. Any man conversant with the proceedings of the Senate will admit that what the correspondent has said is exaggeration. What record he set up in the cause of education, only the correspondent knows. Goodness knows what value he found in Prof. Trivedi's books on Logic and Philosophy. Those who have read his books know their value and will concur with some of the remarks in the reviews of his books in "The Indian Philosophical Review," April 1920. What I am driving at is that the use of extravagant terms such as used by the correspondent is unwarranted—Yours, etc.

INFORMED.
Junagadh, Dec. 3.

Our Capitalists Must Get Swadeshi-Minded

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—In spite of all the paper and platform propaganda for Swadeshi that is being carried on in this country, we find that large foreign industrial concerns have been opening up their extensive factories, one after another, in this land. And the greatest wonder is that there are a number of capitalists of this country who are ready to come forward to lend their helping hand to these foreign concerns and thus to help them to give Indian colour.

If such is the case with our capitalists, and such is their fervour for Swadeshi and regard for our own country's interests, there is no wonder that the innumerable unemployed persons, from the educated class possessing original brains for starting their own industries or capable of conducting their own businesses but who for want of support from capitalists are forced to remain unemployed, intellectual clerical staff, skilled workmen, artists and the middle men such as commission agents, brokers, salesmen and canvassers, run to and fro at the gates of these foreign concerns for employments. Such a large number of individuals

(Continued on page 9.)

GOOD-BYE TO POLITICS

Shaikh Abdul Majid To
Take To Work In Sind
Villages

KARACHI, Dec. 3.
Sheikh Abdul Majid, an all-India Muslim leader and ex-President of the Khilafat Conference, writing in the "Alwahid" says, that he has lost all interest in the political life of India and would tender his resignation from the Council and other bodies only to keep himself engaged in the constructive work for the economic and social progress of the Muslim masses in the Sind villages.

He writes that the representatives of the Muslim masses enter the Councils or the Assembly only to gratify their own interests, little caring for their downtrodden brothers.

He is, therefore, in search of a new line to form a band of able young Muslims calling them the "People's Servants" and start his proposed constructive work.—United Press.

ALTERATION LEADS TO MURDER

Vender Stabs Houseowner
Fatally

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.
A gruesome murder was committed in broad daylight this afternoon in Paharganj, a very busy quarter of the City, lying between Delhi and New Delhi.

It is reported that one Lala Dinanath asked some vegetable vendors in front of his house to clear off. On the latter's refusal an altercation followed, in which Lala Dinanath was fatally stabbed.

The Police rushed to the spot and are making enquiries.—A.P.

GAEKWAR SUFFERS FROM RESPIRATORY TROUBLES

Will Spend Six Months In
Cairo Or Other Sunny
Places

BARODA, Dec. 1.
According to the latest information both the Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Sahaba Gaekwar, who are at present reported to be in Paris will not return to India immediately.

The reason is the serious respiratory trouble from which the Maharajah is said to have been suffering and has been advised to take six months complete rest by his medical advisers, which time he will spend in Cairo or in any other sunny climate till he has recovered.—A.P.

TIKKAR RIG CASE APPEAL

Death Sentences Commuted

PATNA, Dec. 4.
Mr. Justice Rowland to-day quashed the death sentence on six persons and sentence of transportation for life on two Hindus awarded by the Sessions Judge of Gaya in the communal case wherein, according to the prosecution story, the accused were members of a mob of 200 Hindus who attacked and murdered one man and one woman, both Muslims, as they slaughtered a cow at the Karbala in the village Tikkar.

Mr. Rowland who concurred with the eye witnesses in disbelieving a major part of the prosecution story, held that the story was unbelievable and rejected the reference and allowed the appeal.

Mr. Nageswar Prasad with Messrs. Chandreswar Singh and P. N. Gour argued the appellants' case.—United Press.

LAHORE-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

Punjab Governor On Benefits To Province

LAHORE, Dec. 4.
The Indian National Airways air service between Lahore and Karachi was inaugurated to-day by H. E. the Governor of Punjab at Kot Lakpat near Lahore. In the course of his speech on the occasion the Governor explained the great advantages of an air link between Lahore and Karachi, which was an important link in the Imperial air communications. His Excellency said that the enterprise would confer definite benefits on the province.

His Excellency thanked the Government of India, especially Sir Frank Noyce, for the stimulus they had given to commercial flying and for the general policy of advance, which they proposed to pursue.—A.P.

"REJECTION MAY LEAD TO MISLEADING INFERENCES"

Rt. Hon. Sapru On J. P. C. Report

LAHORE, Dec. 4.
"I fear, however, that united opinion is difficult to achieve but still efforts may be made."

It is for those who hold charge or party machinery in India to take lead in this matter, remembering that if each party stands out for its own views, there can be no chance of an agreement. All that can be aimed at is maximum amount of agreement," said Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who is at present on a professional call, interviewed on the J. P. C. Report.

Continuing he said, "It is not enough for us to say that we are dissatisfied or disappointed any more than it is enough for us to say or use time after time the expression 'rejection' whatever it may mean. If rejection means nothing more than expression of dissatisfaction, then I am afraid use of that word is apt to give rise to some misleading inferences. If on the other hand it is meant by that expression that those who reject shall not work constitution, then in the first place what I know is that they have not said so and I don't think they will say so, considering the trend of events during the last few months."

"It would be far better," continued Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur, "if side by side with our dissatisfaction with the scheme as it is, we could concentrate upon certain suggestions calculated to amend and improve it"—United Press.

'CHALLENGE TO MANHOOD OF INDIA'

Dr. Gidwani On J. P. C. Report

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 4.
Dr. Chaitram Gidwani, President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee speaking at a flag salutation ceremony here made a reference to the recommendations of the J. P. C. Report.

According to him the report was a challenge to the manhood of India. He said that to-day the Nation was not so strong as to accept the challenge but let the British Government not remain under delusion.—United Press.

'PILGRIMAGE OF IMMENSE SIGNIFICANCE'

Frenchmen At Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 2.
M. Gaetan Fouquet and M. Pierre Oliver, two French young-men deputed by the Association Européenne des Amis de Tagore (The European Association of the Friends of Tagore) to bring to the Poet the news of its activities towards cultural collaboration between East and West with particular reference to the ideals that are being worked out at the Poet's Institution of Viswabarhat, have arrived here by aeroplane from Calcutta.

To a representative of the "United Press" they related their interesting experiences in the course of their travel on land from Paris wherefrom they started on August 15, 1933, and passed on cycles through Germany, Austria and Italy, and then Mount Athos and Greece partly on foot and partly on aeroplane. From Greece they crossed over to Egypt by boat and travelled for 15 days in Arabia on camel's back. They then passed through Palestine, Libia, Syria, Iraq and Persia by car. In Persia they travelled about 1,000 miles in 20 days with the pilgrims from Meshed.

"They entered India through Quetta. They have already visited the important cities like Lahore, Srinagar, Amritsar, Delhi, Jaipur, Agra, Lucknow and Benares reaching Calcutta a few days ago. Everywhere in the course of their wonderful journey, through the ancient places of Western Asia and Northern India, they received the warmest reception from men of light and leading, and from enthusiastic young persons, all of whom heartily sympathised with their noble mission. Thus they had the opportunity to add several great names to the Association which sent them, and to

NEW SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.
The following Communique has been issued:—
"The Governor-General-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Mr. Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, M. L. A., as Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year with effect from December 20, 1934.—United Press.

Civilians As Chief Justices

Bombay Bar Declares War On J. P. C. Plan

WHILE THE Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been condemned by all political parties in the country as reactionary and retrograde, the members of the local Bar, who are totally against the recommendations of the J. P. Committee regarding the appointment of members of the Indian Civil Service as Chief Justices, have moved quickly in the matter.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Bar Council Association and the Bar Council has been convened to meet sometime this week.

It is understood that a resolution protesting against the proposal in the J.P.C. Report, making the Indian Civil Service men eligible to become permanent Chief Justices of High Courts in India, will be moved at the meeting.

J.P.C.'S NEW PROPOSAL

The Joint Parliamentary Committee in the course of their Report state in paragraph 331 the following:—

"We note also the present statutory requirement that no less than one-third of the judges of every High Court must have been called to the English, Scottish or Irish Bar and that no less than one third must be members of the Indian Civil Service is to be abrogated. We are informed that the rigidity of this rule has sometimes caused difficulty in the selection of judges and we do not therefore, dissent from the Proposed (in the White Paper) amendment of the law; but we are clear (and we are informed that this is the general opinion of their colleagues) that the Indian Civil Service judges are an important and valuable element in the judiciary and that, their presence adds greatly to the strength of the High Court."

It has been suggested that their earlier experience tends to make them favour the Executive against the subject, but the argument does not impress us; we are satisfied that they bring to the Bench knowledge of Indian country life and conditions which barristers and pleaders from the towns may not always possess, and we do not doubt that

the Crown will continue to appoint them.

"The Indian Civil Service Judges are not at the present time eligible for permanent appointment as Chief Justice of a High Court, though we understand that this rule does not apply in the case of the Chief Courts. We see no reason for this invidious distinction, and we think that His Majesty's freedom of choice should not be thus fettered."

VICIOUS PRINCIPLE

Mr. M. C. Chagla, a leading barrister of the Bombay High Court, interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative regarding the above proposal of the Joint Parliamentary Committee said:—

"The appointment of Civil Servants as Chief Justices is totally opposed to all principles of administration of Justice. A Civilian is so intimately associated with the Executive throughout his career that to raise him to the Bench is to undermine the very independence of the judiciary. It is bad enough to have Civilians as Judges of the High Courts, but to place the whole administration of Justice in the Presidency in the hands of a Civilian would rob the High Court of that respect and confidence which it has always possessed in the eyes of the public."

I am conscious of the fact that our High Court and the other High Courts have produced brilliant judges, but that makes no difference to the principle. The principle is a vicious one, and we must all combine in opposing its incorporation in the new Government of India Act.

VOTES IN THE BALLOT BOX NOT COUNTED

Assembly Election Sensation At Guntur

(From Our Correspondent.)
GUNTUR, Dec. 2.
The Government of Madras in their Order received here yesterday have stated that as a special case they have sanctioned the sum of Rupees 8-4-0 spent towards presenting Civic Address to Mr. N. R. Sircar, Mayor Calcutta Corporation when he visited Guntur in August last by the Guntur Municipal Council and have warned the Municipal Council against incurring expenditure on such Addresses in future without the previous sanction of the Government.

A little sensation is prevailing in these parts over the Assembly election for the North Madras Mahommedan Constituency. It might be remembered that Mr. Umrali Shah Sahab of Pithapur was declared duly elected to the Legislative Assembly, he having secured 630 votes as against 625 of Mr. Abdul Lateef Farookhi Sahab one of the three other defeated candidates.

A ballot box said to contain one vote from Lepakshi polling station in Anantapur District instead of being sent here to the District Collector Guntur who is the returning officer has by mistake been sent away to Cuddapah where the returning officer for the Chittoor county ceded Districts Non-Mahommedan Constituency detected the mistake and forwarded the box to this place unopened. In the meanwhile counting of votes was over and results were announced that Mr. Umrali Shah was declared elected.

Mr. Farookhi Sahab claimed a scrutiny of form 6 which shows the number of ballot papers used at various polling stations after paying the prescribed fee. The scrutiny of the said papers was conducted yesterday in the presence of Mr. Farookhi's Advocate on one side and Mr. Umrali Shah with his Advocate on the other by Mr. D. N. Strathie the returning officer.

The ballot box received now will be opened here on the 4th December and the returning officer has given notice to the parties to be present here on that day.

harmonise the message of French Youth with that of the youth of Athens, Cairo, Damascus, Bagdad, Teheran and of India.

They expressed their deep regard for the Poet and for his great institution and characterised their visit to Santiniketan as pilgrimage of immense significance in that, they gratefully acknowledged their cultural indebtedness to the Poet and hoped that their mission this time was only a prelude to greater and nobler endeavours on the part of their Association towards the realisation of the common bond of cultural and spiritual and fellowship that would surely initiate a world wide movement for the unity of the human race based on the inner oneness of mankind. They were fully conscious of the unique contribution which the Poet had made, and would make in the future to the achievement of the great mission of their Association.—United Press.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY FORMED

For Intense Propaganda In Ajmer

AJMER, (By Mail).
At a meeting the Muslim Congressmen of Ajmer have decided to form a Congress Muslim Party within the Congress to carry on intensive propaganda amongst the Muslims in the Province in support of Congress ideals and to do their best to bring Muslims into the Congress fold in large numbers for participating in the fight for the freedom of the country.

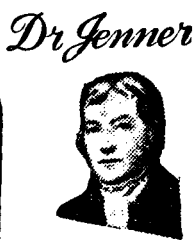
The following are the office-bearers:—Mr. Said Razmi (President) Mr. Hakim Inayat Hussain (Vice-president), Messrs. Said Murtaza Hussain and Abdul Razzan (Joint Secretaries).—A.P.

Official And Personal

Prince Muazzam Jah and Princess Niloufer of Hyderabad Lt. Colonel and Mrs. G. T. Denny and Captain C. L. Mould lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with K. McI. Kemp at the Bombay Club and afterwards attended the finals of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation Tournament at the Cooperage on Tuesday.

(Continued from page 8.)



143, New Bond Street, London, England

Passengers' Grievances

It is well-known that at Victoria Terminus on the arrival of the out-going passengers at the station and incoming passengers at the platforms, the uniformed porters, no longer swarmed around a harassed passenger, but methodically and one man to a job, proceeded to pick up luggage and deal with it. It is also a pleasant feature nowadays that they accept the fixed tariff of one anna per trip per head load without dis-

J. J. CURSETJI.

near about, since the commencement of the fair weather is collected in heaps and burned near the above grounds with the result that mourners have the additional discomfort of being smothered with clouds of smoke throughout the day. Under such circumstances, it can be imagined how hard it must be for the mourners to stay at the grounds for nearly three hours, as they have to do, according to the Hindu custom,

The complaints made by individuals like me and also by the

rities were not also acknowledged. Yet calls on calls are made for lay action and co-operation. How hollow it all sounds when laymen would be of great service such as as regards confraternities, parish committees and councils for the administration of the funds and properties of their parish churches and boards for parish schools.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Thana, Nov. 30.

there are no Silks more magically beautiful in all India.

Messrs HANSRAJ DINANATH, Anarkali St.,
Lahore.
(Selling Agents for the Punjab).

The MYSORE PRODUCTS, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6).

Mute Supporters

It must also be noted that the Congress activities have no longer been confined to urban areas but have penetrated to distant rural areas also. During the last Satyagraha campaign even village leaders took active part and suffered for the nation. The masses have not been slow to understand that the Congress has been fighting for them and undergoing untold sufferings on their behalf. Voters from village areas therefore availed themselves of this opportunity to express their gratitude to the Congress by casting their votes in large numbers in favour of the Congress candidates.

The elections have brought out one more pleasant revelation. It is this, that the Congress has got its mute sympathisers and supporters amongst Government servants also. Openly they cannot support the Congress, but the ballot-system of voting gave them a splendid opportunity of supporting Congress candidates. They know that with the success of the Congress, their own lot will become better.

Vanishing Communalism

We often swallow the oft-repeated and sedulously cultivated fiction that the masses in general are communal and that Mahomedans, Christians and adherents of other faiths in India are less patriotic than the Hindus.

The Government of Madras has the breeding ground and an impenetrable fortress of communalism. The Brahmin-Non-Brahmin differences had been very carefully cultivated and mustered. The Justice Party had fed and prospered on communalism. It has been wielding power and prestige during the last 14 years.

During the last 14 years the Government reports during the last C. D. campaign often told us that the Congress had no great suc-

port in Madras. In spite of these apparent barriers, the Congress has achieved phenomenal successes. The Justice Party has been almost routed. The Hindus of Delhi, we were told, were highly communal and would not vote for a non-Hindu, least of all for a "Yavana," but there also this fiction has been torn asunder. These successes show that the country is sound and solidly behind the Congress. The In-

1 Anna PER COPY.

—
ADDITIONAL Dec. 2

The wife of Sardar Sewa Singh of Thikriwala who had gone to interview her husband in Patiala Central Jail, has returned disappointed. She was told by the Jail Authorities that her husband did not wish to interview her. It is learnt from a reliable source that Sewa Singh who is on hunger-strike for the last seven months, has become very weak, his present weight being 82 lbs. only.

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

It is practically certain that the Relief Indebtedness Bill passed by the Punjab Legislative Council is going to be referred back in the Council with the Governor's recommendations certain changes, in the next session.

Consultations with the Government of India, it is understood, are proceeding at present in this connection.

It is anticipated that if the Bill comes back for reconsideration, the rural party in the Council will show more accommodating attitude than hitherto.—United Press.

(From A Correspondent)

The 38th Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference will be held in Nagpur, (C.P.) on 27th, 28th and 29th instants. The Hon. Sir Jyotsna Prasad Srivastava, Minister of Education, U. P. Government, has been elected to preside. Members of the community who are interested in its advancement are cordially invited to attend this session, in which questions of importance relating to marriage reforms and unemployment will be considered.

Khimji. Virji and Karsan who were sentenced to aggregate terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 6 years in which the names of the "Hydrabad Sindhi Bombs Case" have preferred an appeal in the Judicial Commissioner's Court Karachi, which has been admitted.

High Court Holds Stewards' Decision Is Final

sums of Rs. 15,150 and Rs. 50,000 from the W.I.T.C., the first amount as his share of the stake-money won by the horse and the second amount as damages for their alleged wrongful action in transferring the ownership of the horse to Hewitt.

At the hearing of the suit, preliminary objection was taken by the defendants that there was no binding contract between plaintiff and the club, such objection would justify his claim. In event, under the rules of the T. Club, the decision of the wards was final and operated as a bar to any further action.

On July 25, 1928, the plaintiff passed a document selling the horse to Hewitt, and according to him, the arrangement was set in the event of the horse being found defective.

winning big stakes amounting to the total of Rs. 1,50,000, the horse was to become the property of Hewitt at a price of Rs. 15,000, believing that this arrangement as recorded in the document, the plaintiff stated, he had signed it without reading it. He alleged an interest in the horse, under the rules of the Club, as would entitle him to receive the winnings of the horse if the Club. In the absence of a definite contract, the rules of

Assuming, however, that the plaintiff could make the claim under the rules of the Club, the next question was whether he was precluded from maintaining the suit on the preliminary objections raised by the defendants. This depended on the construction of condition 5 of the General Conditions of the Club. This condition provided that every entry for a race was subject to the rules of racing and the general conditions of the Club, and that all disputes, claims and objections arising out of such entry or race or otherwise howsoever, shall be decided by the Stewards, and their authority shall be supreme and their decision shall be final and shall not be capable of being questioned in a Court of Law.

Under this rule, His Lordship held that the plaintiff could not maintain the suit.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. T. M. Guido, instructed by Messrs. Pereira Amin and Fazulbhooy appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defendants.

A local correspondent wires:—

The All-India Varnashram
Swarajya Sangh General Confe-
rence will be held in the last
week of December, at Ahmedabad.
Swami Deonayakacharya of
Vadgadi, Bombay reached Ahme-
dabad in connection with the
Varnashram Swarajya Sangh
Mahadhiveshan.

His Holiness Goswami Shri
Gokul Nathji Maharaj starts to-
day. Brisk work going on for
the Conference."

Patna.—The Patna High Court
Advocates at a meeting resolved
to protest against the appoint-
ment of an I. C. S. as the Chief
Justice of the High Court in Joint
Parliamentary Report.—United
Press.

Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates. etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.

Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.
Saidpur (Ranpur). Bengal.

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Women Candidates For Bye-Elections?

Equality Of Opportunities Must Be Given To Both Sexes Says Mrs. Cousins

MADRAS, Dec. 1. Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, in the course of a letter to Mrs. Naidu and members of the Congress Parliamentary Board says:— "Some of your members will remember the urgent request I made to them that the Congress should select some women amongst its candidates for the Assembly, I then assured them that the electors would welcome a woman candidate and be glad to show through their votes for her their appreciation of the sacrifices and services their women had rendered to the Civil Resistance movement of the last four years."

"ONLY REGRET"

The only regret in our rejoicing over the Congress victories in the recent election is that no women are amongst the candidates. This was expressed plainly by women speakers from different parts at the Andhradesa Women's Conference on the 17th instant when also the following resolution was passed unanimously:— "This Conference calls on all political parties to put up women candidates at each election."

FOR BYE-ELECTIONS

May I again now urge the Parliamentary Board to make good this recent omission of women by selecting women candidates for the immediate bye-elections. Especially for Madras Presidency we want women for the vacant seats in the Legislative Council.

We were all fearful of the success of Congress candidates before but now we can proceed boldly. Madras was the first province to give votes to women, first to have a woman M.L.C. and later woman deputy President, and now we want Madras to have the first Congress woman M.L.C. and Congress woman M.L.A.

Madras women voted in their thousands for Mr. Satyamurthi. Give them the chance of returning one of themselves.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

I ask as a perfectly practical matter that the first bye-elections in those provinces which returned Congress candidates cent per cent shall be earmarked by you for Congress women candidates. I am voicing the earnest desire of Congress men and women workers in bringing this before you. This is a psychological moment when the Congress can demonstrate safely the equality of opportunity for both sexes which is part of its creed. The selection of women will be an act of statesmanship, vision and justice. It will guarantee also the direct interest of women and children. Therefore we call on Congress not to let financial considerations prevent the election of women but let the Congress give them generous financial backing seeing that the social and inheritance systems do not give our women the chance of being monied persons.—A. P.

MISS DOSHI CONGRATULATED

First Woman Graduate Of Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, November 30. In order to congratulate Miss Chandrakanta Manilal Doshi, grand daughter of Mr. Chaturbhaj Mehta, an her success at the last M.A. examination, the local Dasa Shriniketan community held a function the day before yesterday. She is the first woman graduate of Rajkot while she is a second woman graduate from the whole of Kathiawar. Shriniketan Manilal Mehta, lady Superintendent of the local Female Training College, dwelt upon the necessity of compulsory female education on this occasion.

The young Kathiawari musicians have inaugurated the Saurashtra music conference under the presidency of the famous musician Master Vasant. At its recent Conference Shri Onkarbhai's pupil Mr. Shivkumar Shukla of (Mumbai) entertained the audience with his scientific skill in music both instrumental and vocal. The aim of the institution is to train young Kathiawaris in this art.

FOZDAR JAILED.

The case in which Lokhtar Fozdar, Jilhana Narubha, stood charged under 103 I.P.C. in respect of causing death of a boy Jiva during his onomat career has been finally decided by the Special Judge. The latter found "the Fozdar guilty and sentenced him to 18 months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 4 months' more imprisonment."

Mr. Deloray A. Pandya, the Manager of Dhrangadra Magnesia Works, who had been to Japan for his higher study in industrial concerns, on his recent return to Dhrangadra, has been reinstated.

TRAINING CONSTABLES

C. P. Governor Opens School In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Dec. 3. "Any person who knows the history of our province for the past fifteen years knows that during that time the police force has been called upon to face almost every form of civic disturbance," said His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan this morning in opening the Police Constables' Training School in the presence of a large gathering.

ALLY AND NOT ENEMY.

The Governor proceeding said no police force could function to its fullest efficiency until it gained the confidence of the general public and taught the public to regard it as an ally against the evil-doer, not an enemy towards the innocent. To remove the criticism of the public that this confidence could never be gained until the general standard, intelligence and training of the lower ranks had been raised, they were opening the school for the purpose of training constables. The Governor wished the school success.

Earlier His Excellency decorated Mr. Edward Broughton Pratt of the C. P. Police with the Indian Police Medal for gallantry.

Mr. C. G. Chitambar, I.C. of Police in requesting His Excellency to open the school said good relations now prevailing between the public and the police were

"HOARE WILL SHRINK BACK APPALLED"

Die-hard Organ On Congress Victory

(BY AIR MAIL.)

The "Morning Post" writes:— We hope we may be allowed to commiserate the Secretary of State upon the very serious news from India, which must have come to him as complete and shattering surprise. Some four years ago, it is true, his Excellency the Viceroy described the Indian National Congress as the only effective political party in India; but that warning note was officially disregarded. The Congress had been in rebellion; it had burnt the British flag; it had organised the boycott; it was in touch with the King's enemies on the North West Frontier and with Terrorism in Bengal. It had ceased to "co-operate" with the Legislature; it professed "civil disobedience"; it was declared an illegal association, and its leaders were alternately in and out of prison, as suited official policy. Such was the position when, a few months ago, the Congress decided to re-enter the arena of politics. On the 6th last the Government of India said they looked upon civil disobedience as inconsistent with this decision, and therefore as formally discontinued. The Government, therefore, withdrew the decrees of outlawry against Congress organisations except in the North-West Frontier Province; but this amnesty was accompanied with a stern warning that any Congress organisation which gave signs of reviving civil disobedience would be at once outlawed. And our Simla Correspondent no doubt correctly interpreted this notable relaxation as based on the belief that the contingencies would not approve of Congress. "It is at least doubtful," he said, summarising the official view, whether they will make much impression.

This party, however, which could be disregarded under the firm yet pacifying influence of recent policy, has swept the board in Southern India, and is having what our Correspondent describes as an "easy walk-over" in other Provinces. The Justice Party went to the polls behind the Raja of Bobbili who bore a banner with this strange device:—"We stand by the White Paper scheme as modified by the Joint Select Committee," and it has been decisively defeated. Both the Raja and Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, have fallen in the fray. We do not know what happened to that white-headed boy of the India Office, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and his much vaunted Liberal Party; but we gather that they went under the bed. Fortunately, owing to the official "blot" and the communal representation of the Mohammedans, the Congress can hardly get more than fifty seats in the Legislature, and must therefore remain in a minority; but these results sufficiently indicate what will happen if full responsible government is accorded to India. There could have been no more ominous prelude to the publication of the Joint Select Committee's report on the White Paper. On the very threshold of the transfer of power Sir Samuel Hoare might well shrink back appalled at the spectre which advances a hand to take it.

Let us remember that this Congress Party which has now swept the board, as far as it is allowed by a limited constitution, stands for everything which is to be withheld. On the 26th October last, at the Bombay session of the Congress, the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, said that— "The White Paper did not in any way fulfil the requirements which Congress had declared for. These were: 'Independence, complete control of the army, finances, foreign relations,' and internal administration of the country."

The words we have put under quotations marks summarise what is reserved in the White Paper. And we may add that at various times Congress has resolved on repudiation of British debt, and that its Left Wing, or advanced guard, have sworn to liquidate the Princes and great landlords as well as the British Raj. We need not speculate here on the cause of this great Congress victory further than to suggest that votes, if not popularity, will go where the prospect of power and patronage seem to lie. Moreover, we have to remember that Congress has the organisation and the money. "Congress," said the Calcutta "Statesman" in 1931, "derives its principal support from bannias (money-lenders) in all provinces."

It is calculated that the bannias of India have now the people in their debt to the amount of about 800 crores, and expect annually some 200 crores in interest. Money means political power, and what we see is the dawn of the Bannia Raj. Fortunately, however, the warning has come before the fatal decision as the Government would be made to disregard such a warning we must assume that they will act upon it and draw back while there is yet time.

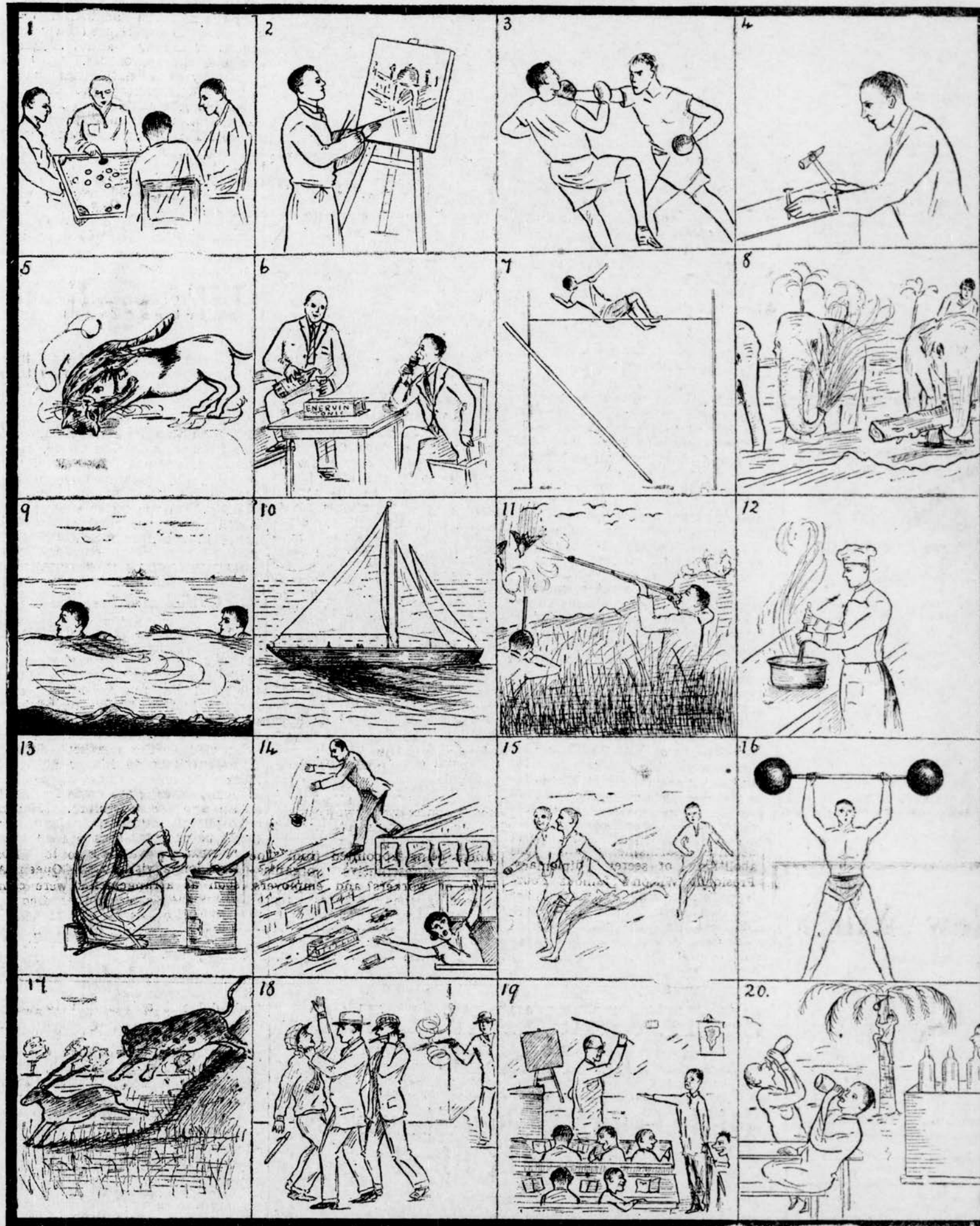
What Are They Doing COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200



Here is a competition that will appeal to all. The clues are simple. There are twenty pictures and twenty clues. All you have to do here is to select the clues from the list and apply them to the right pictures. For example picture number 2 shows a man painting. On looking down the list of clues you will come across the word "PAINTING" number 14. You, therefore, enter number 14 against illustration number 2 in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize. Remember to send your entries before 13th December.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th December 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Sa machar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th December, 1934.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES

1. SAILING
2. KNOCKING
3. COOKING
4. SHOOTING
5. PUNISHING
6. FIGHTING
7. JUMPING
8. KILLING
9. STIRRING
10. BATHING
11. BOXING
12. CHASING
13. LIFTING
14. PAINTING
15. CLIMBING
16. EXERCISING
17. DRINKING
18. FALLING
19. ATTACKING
20. PLAYING

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1		11	
2	14	12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 13th December.

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TRADE MARK
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Infection Overcome**

**Your Cold
must disappear**

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Opens a way through the mucus-laden passages of nose and throat. Carries an active germicide to direct contact with the infected area. (Every cold is an infection and, therefore, dangerous.)

Always keep "Vapex" in the house so that you can use it at the first sign of a cold—that "stiffness" which means that the germs are multiplying. Delay is dangerous. Use "Vapex" and Breathe.

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**NEW LIGHT
ON
BIRTH CONTROL**

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known sociologist has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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EYE GLASSES
SHOW ROOMS
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RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMING WAR

The Men Who Have Betrayed Peace

W. Schevenels, General Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions writes:—

"The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented. The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes." (Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations).

"The armaments firms increase war fever and persuade their own countries to adopt a militarist policy and to increase their armaments." (Report of the Provisional Joint Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations in 1921).

NIGHTMARE OVER

At 11 o'clock on the 11th November 1918 the cannon were still. Was the war really over? The high hopes of peace had been disappointed so often during these four years of reckless slaughter, that the most persistent optimists had got used to the idea of going under for ever in this night of horror which seemed to last for ever. But it was nevertheless, at last a reality—the nightmare was over.

As humanity suddenly became human again and hate subsided, all mankind were inspired by the same hope, everyone believed in the imminent return of peace and prosperity. And this hope crystallised in the unanimous will of all the peoples and the general agreement that this peace and prosperity must be ensured for ever. Everything which had to be done to abolish war for ever must be done at once, whatever the cost, either in the way of finance or of concessions to national, political and military prestige. The promises of that period were transformed into a formal call for more rapid and decisive disarmament and the abolition of secret diplomacy. President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points expressed the wishes and demands of the peoples which found their echo in the world-wide cry of "No More War!"

FUTURE CLOUDS

The 11th November, 1934: the enthusiasm of 1918 has died down. The will which was then expressed with so much conviction and emphasis has been worn away by professional politicians and the nefarious machinations of the war profiteers of the armaments industry. The future is again clouded in obscurity. Secret diplomacy again rules the field. Everywhere there is danger and menace! War may suddenly descend on us, bringing with it the same slaughter, and increased horror and atrocity. We must admit that the peoples, and particularly all the workers, who always have to bear the main brunt of war, have been betrayed and have allowed the betrayal to continue. They have allowed their good faith to be taken advantage of much too easily by the dark powers working against peace. The statesmen, responsible after the catastrophe of 1914-1918 for settling international affairs, solemnly promised the establishment of lasting peace. They have failed in their mission and denied their promises. There were of course some false and humanitarian statesmen who made serious attempts to serve peace; but they were so few in number that their efforts were only a drop in the ocean and could produce no real effect. But it is the great reproach of the peoples that they let things take their course and gave their confidence to men who, in 1918 as to-day, betrayed peace and humanity.

RUSSIA AND I. L. O.

Although the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions have continually criticised the Trade Union policy pursued by Moscow in Western Europe, as evidenced in the policy of the communist Trade Unions and breakaway movements in the various countries, they have always refrained from passing judgment on developments in Russia itself, on the ground that political economic and Trade Union conditions differ so radically between Western Europe and Russia that there can be very little either practical or theoretical value in passing judgments or exchanging pedantic criticism. This policy, which arose out of

a regard for the interests of all the workers, is not regretted by the IFTU, even although the Russian authorities, in spite of this chivalrous behaviour, have lost no opportunity, through the Communist groups in the countries of Western Europe, of picking holes in the Trade Union International, to the great detriment of these countries and of the whole international working class movement.

There has been a change in the situation owing to Russia joining the League of Nations and with it the International Labour Office (ILO). But will Russia's attitude be altered by this? Will she be influenced by practical work, or will she—just because it is a matter of really practical work—continue to refuse to learn a lesson by which she could, for a change, serve herself and the workers of the world?

This question is important. And C. Martens, Vice-President of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, who is an expert in the matter, makes a very interesting and instructive contribution to the problem in the monthly of the Belgian National Trade Union Centre "Le Mouvement syndical belge," (No. 10).

According to the rules, the conditions for the co-operation of Russia in the ILO, are as follows:—Article 387 of the Versailles Treaty lays it down that membership of the ILO follows automatically on membership of the League of Nations. "Therefore," says Martens, "if States Members really take their work in earnest, they must co-operate in the work of the ILO and send representatives to the International Labour Conference." This applies particularly to Russia, since Article 393 grants her a permanent seat on the ILO Governing Body as one of the most important industrial countries.

RUSSIA'S DELEGATES

Russia can send four delegates to the annual International Labour Conference, two being direct representatives of the Government and one each of the others being appointed from the most representative organisations of workers and employers. Regarding the employers' representative, there are of course no longer any associations of employers in existence in Russia, and the right of the employers' delegate to attend might therefore be contested by the Employers' Group. Martens does not think that in practice this will occur, or at any rate that a serious objection will be raised, because the employers will hope to be able to win over this delegate to their own ends. In any case, if the point should arise, his credentials are not likely to be declared invalid, since the solidarity of the government delegates will prevent the necessary majority of two-thirds from being obtained.

As regards the workers' delegate, Martens points out that the Workers' Group has "always energetically defended the freedom of association laid down in Article 427" and has therefore always refused to recognise credentials which were against the spirit of Article 389, according to which the governments pledge themselves to appoint the employers' and workers' delegates in agreement with the most representative organisations. The action of the Workers' Group has however, as Martens further points out, never been able to prevent the approval by a majority of governments and employers of, for example, the Fascist workers' representative, in spite of the fact that this delegate is really a third government representative. The same will certainly occur in the case of Russia. The chance which the Workers' Group had formerly of at least preventing the election of such a delegate to the Committees of the Conference, no longer exists to-day, for in such cases a new provision in the Standing Orders automatically provides for admission to the Committees.

These are the circumstances in which Russia will have to co-operate in the work of the ILO. In other words, if she wants to, Russia can participate in all the rights and duties of the ILO. But will she? Basing his judgment on various signs and utterances of a semi-official character, Martens does not think so. In any case that percentage of Russia's contribution to the League of Nations which is apportioned to the ILO will of course actually go to the ILO (on the basis of an objection of Russia regarding its bad financial position, the contribution for 1935 has been fixed



PRINCE MDIVANI, famous Russian polo-player, who arrived in Bombay on Monday by s.s. "Victoria."

The Prince and his brother are known in America as the "Marrying Mdivanis." One of them married Pola Negri, the Film Star, but is now divorced. The Prince in the photo married Miss Hutton, the heiress of the famous American store-keeper, Woolworth.

Ill-Luck Dogs King Of Siam

King In Practical Exile Receives "Shock After Shock"

I heard last week the true and tragic story of the past year in the lives of the King and Queen of Siam, remarks a special representative of the "Sunday Express" writing in mail week.

It is so amazing that if it were written as fiction its author would be scoffed at.

Every plan made by the King and Queen has been shattered by death or assassination.

The story was told to me by M. Smaksman, the young confidential secretary to the King of Siam.

We were sitting in a room at Knowle, the Surrey country house rented by the royal couple.

"The King and Queen had planned first of all to visit King Albert in Belgium," said M. Smaksman. "He was killed."

"Next we were to go to Holland, on a visit to the Queen. As soon as arrangements were complete, the Queen-mother died."

"Then we were to go to Vienna to stay with Dr. Dollfuss. He was assassinated."

"Finally the King and Queen again planned to go to Holland. Arrangements were made. Once more the visit had to be abandoned. The Prince Consort was dead."

"SOMETHING UNLUCKY."

"All this happened during the last year, preceding the King's abdication."

"We all believe that there is something unlucky for royal personages in this present time, unless, mercifully, the phase of misfortune is over. I pray it is."

"All these events came so close

on each other that one shock followed another."

"Now there is all this worry in our own country."

"If it were the wish of the people that the King should not have the power of life and death, I know he would grant it."

"But it is not their wish. It is the wish of unscrupulous statesmen."

"Who knows what will happen? It is impossible to foresee."

"The King and Queen intend to remain here throughout the winter. It is wonderfully quiet here, but cold. We all have colds, including the King and Queen."

"The last cold snap has been so bitter, and in Siam our winter is warmer than an English spring."

"The King and Queen see no one. They do not go up to London. They play tennis, and go for walks."

MISSSES HER PETS

A greyhound wandered in and settled down at our feet.

"Dick goes with the house," said Mr. Smaksman. "The Queen likes him. She misses her own pets, which she cannot bring to England."

"No, they are not Siamese cats. People in England think our only pets in Siam are Siamese cats. We have none at the Court."

"The Queen's pets are an Irish terrier and a Sealyham."

"The King and Queen appreciate the friendly attitude of the British people. Somehow, Britain seems the home of stability and constitutionalism."

"It may be cold here, but it is peaceful."

LUDHIANA SENSATION

Woman Undertrial Prisoner
Escapes

LUDHIANA, Dec. 3.

Quite a sensation was caused here when it was known that a woman undertrial prisoner named Munnal had escaped from the female ward of the District Jail, Munnal, against whom there was a charge of murder of the four-year old son of her lover, who is said to have broken open the wooden grating and scaled the jail wall. The police are investigating. It is said that so far there is no clue of the fugitive.—A. P.

has realised that co-operation in the League is indispensable. But the point is now whether to go one step further and admit that, if useful work can be done in the League, the same applies to the ILO. We would go further and declare that, in the present circumstances, Russia could fill a yet more useful role in the ILO. The next International Labour Conference will have to decide on the fate of the Forty-hour Week. The United States will be represented, in order energetically to defend shortening of hours of work in the international sphere. Is Russia going to refuse to do her share in this decisive struggle? Russia regards herself as a real workers' state, it is up to her now to prove this at the next International Labour Conference!" (I.F.T.U. Reports).

Famous Cartoonist "Sentenced To Deportation For Life"

Mock Trial Of Low Provides Laughter Against Sedition Bill

"Mock Trial," based on the Sedition Bill, which was recently passed by Parliament, was held in London in mail week. It was, from the first, an immense success, writes Mr. Gerard Barry in "News Chronicle." Long before the time it was due to begin they were turning away crowds from the Friends House, Euston Road, where the "trial" was held.

A distinguished and high-spirited audience was packing itself into the hall when the lights flashed. But this was only the first of many good jokes.

The "prisoner" in the "trial" was Low, the cartoonist. He was accused of seducing a member of His Majesty's Forces—to wit, Private Evan Jones (impersonated by Mr. Kingsley Martin, editor of the "New Statesman")—from his "duty and allegiance" by drawing a cartoon bringing ridicule on the Army.

WHAT THE SOLDIER ATE IS EVIDENCE—

Low made an admirably intractable prisoner. During the examination of witnesses he displayed all the indifference of a Van der Lubbe and when he went into the witness-box he contradicted himself right and left.

Miles Malleon, the actor and playwright, was superb as Inspector Beatroute, the police officer who found Low's cartoon wrapped round a portion of fish and chips which the soldier, Evan John, was eating, and who, becoming suspicious, searched the cartoonist's studio.

He took away with him as a result of the search a number of volumes bound in the seditious colour "red," a hearthrug with a pattern on it that looked as though it might be a secret code, a bath-tap which he rather wanted to replace a dud one at home—and the cartoonist's wife.

—BUT WHAT SHE SAID ISN'T

All left behind, according to Low's evidence, was "one signed picture of the Prime Minister in an aeroplane."

It was all great fun and excellent satire. When the jury were

sworn in they raised their hands in a "Hell." When someone objected that "what the soldier said is not evidence," the judge reminded him that this saying had been rendered out of date by the Seditious Cases Hearsay Evidence Act, 1934.

But the biggest laugh of the evening came when counsel for the defence quoted "Lord Lossiemouth" on liberty and declared that the jury's determination to record a true verdict would go "on and on and on and up and up and up."

THE LEARNED JUDGE'S IGNORANCE

As the learned judge, Mr. Aylmer Vallance, Editor of the "News Chronicle," unfilled the role with a perfect blend of buffoonery and just observation of the legendary habits of the Bench.

When he was not falling asleep he was getting everything wrong, confusing babies with rabbits, and not knowing the meaning of everyday phrases like "falling for" and "C.B." "What," he once asked, "are Marie Stopes?"

To prove that he could draw, Low was made to execute in court a masterly, if somewhat seditious, caricature of the judge, which was subsequently auctioned, and fetched £8 8s.

Low was found guilty and sentenced to deportation for life to the National Portrait Gallery there to contemplate for ever and ever the noble faces of our statesmen.

LAUGHTER IN COURT

We came away with no very exact idea, perhaps, of the Sedition Bill, but with much satisfaction. For all its tomfoolery the "trial" was an excellent way of drawing attention to the dangerous follies of the Bill—it is the Englishman's way to laugh at what he feels about most deeply—and an excellent way, too, of raising funds for the National Council of Civil Liberties, which has organised such a plucky fight against the measure.

The "trial" may shortly be repeated.

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PROTECTION FOR BRITISH TRADE & INVESTORS ASSURED

Governor-General Will Be Sheet-Anchor Of Ship
Of State, Says "Financial Times"

LONDON. (By Air Mail).
"The Financial Times" writes
editorially as follows on the
"Indian Federation with Safe-
guards":—
Indian Constitutional Reform
has been for six years the subject
of consultation and inquiry.
There can be little question that
the Parliamentary Joint Com-
mittee's report just issued will
mark as it deserves to do, fructi-
fication of these endeavours.
Two points may be noted before
considering the main bearing of
the report on trade and in-
vestors. One is that it is endor-
sed by a large majority of the 31
members of the Committee. The
other is that in no material par-
ticular does it conflict with the
White Paper. Where proposals
in the latter are modified or
supplemented, the general effect
is to strengthen the safeguards
relating to law and order, the
Services, trade relationships and
finance. On the basis of this
momentous document the British
Government will feel free to move
ahead with the necessary con-
structive legislation, confident
that whatever of criticism or
obstruction may strew the course
the final enactment will justify
the wisdom of the Cabinet and
of Parliament.

ASSURANCES FOR TRADE
In the sphere of finance and
trade, the Governor-General will
be the sheet-anchor of the ship
of State. He will be charged with
the duty of ensuring that dis-
crimination and penal
tariffs shall not be imposed on
goods imported from the United
Kingdom. India will develop its
own fiscal and economic policy
within these limitations. This is
a strengthening of the White
Paper plan which will go far to
satisfy Lancashire and other ap-
prehensive areas.

The British investor will want
to know how his holdings will be
affected. He may take heart of
grace. Interest, sinking fund
charges and other expenditure
relating to the raising, service
and management of loans will
not be submitted to the vote of
the Legislature. They will be
treated as the United Kingdom
treats Consolidated Fund charges
and will not be voted annually,
although open to discussion.
With this provision as an in-
tegral part of the Constitution,
there need be no fear for the
future of India loans. Indian
Ministers will decide the borrow-
ing programme, external and
internal, subject to the overriding
veto of the Governor-General,
while the latter will see to the
enforcement of the contracts.

DEBT AND RAILWAYS
By way of extra safeguard, pro-
posals for a statutory Railway
Authority are widened and the
Constitution will state the prin-
ciples. General control over rail-
way policy will be for the Federal
Government and Legislature.
Actual administration of the
State railways (including those
worked by companies) will be in
the hands of this new Authority,
which is to perform its functions
on business principles and with-

out political interference. This
will be ensured by not less than
three of the seven members being
appointed by the Governor-Gen-
eral who will give any necessary
directions and exercise the power
of the Authority in the event of
break-down. Contracts with
companies and the security of
guaranteed interest payments
and shares of earnings will be
regulated under the Constitution
Act. Here, again, the investor is
fully safeguarded.

**CURRENCY AND RESERVE
BANK**
Another vital direction in which
the needs of India's soundness
and good credit are protected is
in regard to the currency. It
would be out of place to impute
motives dangerous to the main-
tenance of India's financial sta-
bility and credit at home and
abroad to those who are likely to
be responsible for the general
conduct of the country. At the
same time, there can be no doubt
that both internally and exter-
nally confidence will be buttressed
in the Government finances
and the whole economic structure
of the country by the assurance
that nothing unsound can be
effected. For that reason, the
new Reserve Bank, which will
control currency and exchange,
and should start operations next
year, has to be certain of playing
its part. To secure this, the
Governor-General will be em-
powered to negative in advance
any projected legislation affect-
ing the constitution and func-
tions of the bank, or of the col-
lapse and currency of the Federa-
tion. Federal Ministers will be
responsible for finance so long as
their actions are sound. They
will be interfered with only if
they seek to take wrong turn-
ings. Thus will the Constitution
be rendered capable of working
wholly to the advantage of
Federal India.

BURMA'S FUTURE
It had been overlooked by
many that the Joint Parliamen-
tary Committee would point the
way to the settlement of the
controversy over the future re-
lationship between Burma and
India. That the predominant
wish of Burma is for separation
is accepted as fact. The Com-
mittee, holding that the isolation
of the country makes impossible
either due apprehension of its
needs in India or the exercise of
any appreciable influence by
Burma upon Indian political op-
inion, recommends severance.
Broadly, it proposes in the new
Constitution safeguards analo-
gous to those relating to India.

One important problem is raised
by the dependence of Burma
upon India as the market for
rice, its main product. That, it
is suggested, should be solved by
placing upon the Governor the
task of protecting imports from
India against penal treatment,
and this would be made recip-
rocal. In that, as in every other
branch of its activities, the Com-
mittee has done excellent work
of enduring value in opening the
way to political advancement
upon the right lines.

"SAFEGUARDS PERFECTLY ADEQUATE"

"Discriminatory Treatment
Of British Goods Will Not
Be Allowed"

The "Financial News" writes:
The Report of the Joint Select
Committee on Indian Constitu-
tional Reform follows the best
traditions of British official pub-
lications. It is clear, it is com-
pact, it is authoritative. It is a docu-
ment worthy to form the basis of
what will be the most momen-
tous piece of constitution drafting
in the history of the British Empire.
With minor differences in detail,
the proposals follow closely the
conclusions of the White Paper.
The fundamental principles of
All-India Federation and Provin-
cial autonomy with defined safe-
guards remain unchanged. With
the immediate political implica-
tions of the Report, and the force
of controversy which the Bill will
inevitably arouse, we are not at
present directly concerned. We
should, however, strongly endorse
the demand of the Report, both
for a strong Executive and for
strong Legislature. The most per-
sonal of the constitution, how-
ever perfect in itself, is useless
without vigorous leadership. The
lesson of Weimar is a universal
one.

SAFEGUARDS ADEQUATE.
The financial provisions of the
Report do not, except in two cases,
referred to later, differ from those
of the White Paper. To us, the
safeguards appear perfectly ade-
quate, and should well satisfy
holders of Indian bonds. The
powers of the Governor-General pro-
vide a very sufficient safeguard
against any irresponsible action,
either by the Central or the Pro-
vincial Legislature. In the first
place, all loan service, the Gov-
ernor-General's expenses, and the
expenses of the reserved depart-
ments, primarily defence and
foreign affairs, may not be voted by
the Legislature. Thus, the Gov-
ernor-General controls directly
some 80 per cent. of the total out-
goings of the Central Government.
Moreover, in a very wide "um-
brella" clause, he has such powers
in regard to the Budget and to
new borrowing as would enable
him to intervene if methods were
being pursued which would, in
his opinion, seriously prejudice
the credit of India in the money
markets of the world. Any ques-
tion of default, or extravagant
expenditure, or any other
legislation, is thus entirely
precluded. In the raising of new
loans, therefore, the ultimate re-
sponsibility is in the hands of the
Governor-General. The powers of
the Provincial Governors are not
so all-embracing; they are not
specifically charged to maintain
the credit of their Province. In
practice, however, it would appear
that the influence of the Central
Government will be sufficiently
strong to prevent any real weak-
ening. The financial position of
the Provinces, excluding
Burma, the estimates for 1934-35
budget for a deficit of 2.23 crores
of rupees—must inevitably render
them somewhat subservient to
the Central Government.

It is in commercial policy that
the chief addition to the White
Paper is made. And the new pro-
posals definitely, again, strengthen
the power of the Governor-Gen-
eral. All commercial agreements
coming under the definition of
"foreign affairs" are subject to his
control. And he now has a de-
finite and specific instruction to
prevent discriminatory treatment
of British goods. This, of course,
does not mean that the whole con-
trol of tariff legislation is removed
from the authority of the Legisla-
ture. That body still has the power
to initiate Customs legislation,
and to negotiate trade agreements
(with the Governor's approval).
But it does eliminate the danger
of discriminatory action against
British goods by Indian vested in-
terests. And that provision should
do much to assuage the fears of
British manufacturers. At the
moment it is unnecessary. With
none of the Dominions have the
Ottawa Agreements had more be-
neficial results to this country
than with India. But the Joint
Select Committee is evidently
looking far ahead.

ADDITION TO W. P.
This new power is the chief ad-
dition to the White Paper: the
other main financial change is the
closer definition of the powers of
the Governor-General in internal
economic matters, and particular-
ly in his relations with the new
Reserve Bank. Here, again, the
Committee has given greater pow-
ers to the Governor-General. The
Bank is, of course, to be free
from political influence in its ordi-
nary business. Under the White
Paper the Governor's powers were
extended to the veto of all legisla-
tion dealing with currency and
exchange. Amendments to the
constitution of the Bank could be
passed without his consent. Now
all legislation regarding the Bank
must receive his approval. Thus the
Governor-General is sure under
his "umbrella" responsibility for

"NATURE CURE" STARVES HIMSELF TO DEATH

Coroner Warns Public
Against Following Lead
Man's Advice

The death from starvation of
a man at St. Leonards, Sussex,
who was imitating an "open-air"
cure by fasting upon himself and
who practised as a "nature cure"
physician, was the subject of a
coroner's inquest on the body of
Mr. Davenant Jones, (in mal-
lone) says the "Manchester
Guardian".
"I have recently received a
pamphlet from an organization
signing itself 'The People's League
of Medical Freedom' reminding me
of my duties as a coroner in
this case," said Mr. Jones. "I have
noticed on the dead man's door-
plate a brass bearing the words,
'Nature Cure Practitioner.' It ap-
pears from the evidence that in-
spite of the efforts of family and
friends he persisted in treating
himself and has refused proper
medical aid. He has definitely
starved himself to death.
I am aware that a person
not suffering from any dis-
ability of mind is not compelled
by law to consult a registered
medical practitioner in the case of
illness. It is my duty to warn the
public and anyone who might
have taken the dead man's advice.
Therefore I hope the press will
publish enough to indicate the
terrible consequences in the pre-
sent case, due entirely to the
treatment this man had applied
to himself. It is clear from the
evidence that he was suffering
from no disease whatsoever, and
if he had any lived normally he
would have been alive to-day."

"LEGS LIKE BROOMSTICKS"
The inquest was on Dudley
Langham Smith (38), of Marple,
St. Leonards, and a victim of
death due to starvation was re-
turned. A post-mortem examina-
tion report by Dr. Wood stated
that the man's arms and legs
were wasted to the size of broom-
sticks and it described in detail
his terribly starved and wasted
condition.
Mr. William Smith (the father
of Dudley) was a local man, a
"He was an old man, I think he
lost himself in his ideals."
Dr. Wood: I am afraid he sacri-
ficed himself.

The father said that his son
had served in the navy and had
been in the Persian Gulf. He
started practising at St. Leonards
about six years ago. He had re-
peatedly urged his son to give up
fasting and rebuild his health
and more recently had asked him
to seek medical advice but with-
out avail.

DOCTOR'S WARNING IGNORED
Dr. Carmody (who was called
in by a friend of Smith on Oc-
tober 21) said that he found Smith
suffering from starvation and in
a state of extreme emaciation. He
told him that he was likely to
die. Smith appeared rational and
the doctor asked him to explain
what had happened. "He told
me he had been in the East and
had malaria and other internal
troubles. He also told me he
had embraced an Oriental cult
which believed in fasting with a
view to making the mind thin,
more clearly."

The Coroner: He was not out
of his mind?—No.
Dr. Carmody continued: "On
Friday I felt that transfusion of
blood was the only hope for sav-
ing him but he declined to have
it. I told him he would die if he
did not go into hospital, but he
shook his head in refusal al-
though he was too weak to dis-
cuss the matter."

The Coroner: He has on his
plate "Nature Cure Physician."
Do you know if he was treating
people?—Yes, I have met people
who have been to him.

The Executive Council of the
Deccan Education Board has put
on record its sense of sorrow at
the sudden death of the
late Rao Bahadur Nar-
ayan Pandik Valanju and
its grateful appreciation of the
devotion with which he served
the cause of education in Deccan
Taluka in particular and every
good cause in general all his life.

The "financial credit and stability
of the Federation" will have com-
plete powers to prevent any rash
financial legislation of any sort.
Moreover, by the new trade dis-
crimination proviso he will be in
a position amply to defend any
endangered British interests. Eco-
nomic causes will govern the fu-
ture of India's national economy,
not political. The new provisions
should suffice to satisfy stockhold-
ers that, although the political
changes amount almost to revolu-
tion, their economic position will
remain perfectly secure. And
when revival comes in the prices
of these primary products upon
which India's exports depend we
may expect Indian credit to stand
very little below that of the firmly
established Dominions.

JAVA FORESTALLS INDIAN INDUSTRY

Sugar Mills Urge Import Duty On Tariff
Board Scheme

As a result of the progressive
reduction in the prices at which
foreign sugar, particularly Java
sugar, is offered in Indian Sea
Board markets, the Indian Sugar
Mills Association representing
about 90 Sugar Factories in In-
dia including Burmah have re-
quested the Finance and Com-
merce Departments of the Gov-
ernment of India to increase the
import duty on sugar under Sec-
tion 4 of the Sugar Industry Pro-
tection Act, (1932).

JAVA SUGAR
The competition from Java sugar
is the most serious, and it regu-
lates the prices of other imported
sugars as well.
These figures of imports of
Java sugar are as follows:—
1929-30 781,100; 1930-31 809,700;
1931-32 366,800; 1932-33 294,800;
1933-34 229,000 Tons.
The rate of duty was as fol-
lows:—
1929-30 specific Rs. 4/8 per cwt;
1930-31 Rs. 7/4 per cwt; 1931-32
Rs. 7/4 to September, 1931; and
Rs. 9/1 from September, 1931 to
March 1932; 1932-33 and 1933-34
Rs. 9/1 per cwt. corresponding to
Rs. 6/10/6 per month.

Since the rate of import duty
was increased to Rs. 7/4 per cwt.
and subsequently to Rs. 9/1 per
cwt, the import of sugar into In-
dia has been steadily declining.
It continued to go so up to March
1934 in which month the total
import of all sugar into British
India went down to 6,061 tons and
the import of Java sugar into
British India fell to 5,769 tons.

INDIAN SUGAR
The quantities of sugar pro-
duced by the factories in India have
been or are estimated by the
Sugar Technologist as follows:—
Year Total (Tons)
1931-32 4,78,000
1932-33 7,79,000
1933-34 7,59,000
1934-35 (Estimated) 8,87,000
1935-36 (Estimated) 10,07,000
But since March 1934, the im-
port of sugar into British India
has been increasing in alarming
proportions.

MARKETING POLICY
The method by which the pro-
gressive reduction in prices which
has been taking place due to
Java's desperate efforts to retain
her hold on the Indian market
and enable her to reduce the large
quantity of sugar in stock esti-
mated at about 21 million tons.
The selling policy of the Sugar
Selling Agency under which all
Java production is marketed has
been a steady reduction in prices
quoted to India.

EXCHANGE FACTOR
There is also a fear that if Hol-
land goes off the Gold Standard
(and there have been indications
that this may eventuate), the rate

of exchange between Java and In-
dia will become more favourable
to Java, and enable Java sugars
to be landed in India at still
lower rates. If the Government
of India is pleased necessary ar-
rangements should be made for
the automatic further increase in
the rate of duty with every reduc-
tion in the rupee prices of White
Java Sugar.

**TARIFF BOARD'S RECOM-
MENDATIONS**

Sir George S. Haster, when in-
troducing his subject on the 27th
February last, referred to the
Tariff Board's recommendation
that the Government should have
power to increase the measure of
protection by 1/8-1/2 per cwt. when
Java sugar was being imported
into India at a price less than
Rs. 4 per manud. Since then the
Java quotations have been suc-
cessfully reduced.
If the spirit of paragraphs 75
and 77 of the tariff Board report
be followed by the Government,
it is necessary that the import
duty on sugar should be increas-
ed further by Re. 1 per maund
corresponding to about Re. 1/6
per cwt.

In the import duty is not in-
creased, obviously the price of
sugar will be lower and many of
the factories will not find it pos-
sible to continue manufacture.
Corresponding to the low price
of sugar the sugar-cane prices
will also decrease and the Agri-
culturers will suffer on account of
low prices. In regard to the fac-
tories that will cease operating
the Agriculturists will not be able
to sell their produce at all.

CONSUMER'S INTERESTS

No undue harm will be done to
the consumer by an increase in
the rate of import duty. Such
increase is asked for only to
counter-balance the reductions in
Java prices. The consumer will
still continue to get his sugar at
less than Rs. 10 per maund, which
is equivalent to 2 annas per lb.,
a rate which compares favour-
ably with that in other countries.

JAVA FORESTALLS
Information about the organiza-
tion of the Marketing Board
having been known by Java has
fore-stalled the Indian Sugar Industry
by increasing her exports to the
various ports during the last three
months and stocking these mar-
kets before the commencement
of the season.

It is necessary that this dump-
ing process should be stopped by
an increase in the import duty.
If Java sugar is allowed to be
sold at the low rates now ruling
the Indian Sugar Manufacturers
will find great difficulty in mar-
keting their product at anything
approaching their cost price and
they will naturally come to grief.

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famous kinds of biscuits which compose
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GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE

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Japan Expands Manchukuo State

Semi-Official Map Puts Chahar In Puppet State

A Special Cable to The New York Times from Mukden dated October 25, says:—

The publication of a new Japanese map of Jehol Province, which includes Chahar within Manchukuo's boundaries, has given rise anew to rumours that a move may be expected in that direction soon.

The map is believed to be semi-official and its publication probably was accidentally premature. Ever since the formation of the Manchukuo Government it has been obvious that the Mongols in Chahar figure largely in Japanese co-operations.

High Japanese officials have even admitted to your co-operation that a Mongol request to join Manchukuo would be difficult to refuse. It appears that the stage is almost set for such a request for an incident necessitating military occupation.

In addition to the map there are other signs, including significant, though minor, troop movements, visits by Mongol delegations to Hsinking, the Manchukuoan capital, and the recent strong Japanese attitude in North China. The latter may be destined to minimize Chinese interference. Why the Japanese might desire to control the barren and sparsely settled province

of Chahar is obscure, though such a step might be merely another step in a programme of expansion on the continent motivated by fear of a Russo-Japanese war.

In the event of such a war, Outer Mongolia is bound to become an important base of operations and of supplies and control of Chahar would not only permit Japanese troops, striking from this base, to cut off the Soviet's communications with its eastern defences, but meantime would provide an opportunity for undermining Soviet discipline and control among the Mongol banners.

Beyond territorial expansion and probable Chinese resentment, there is another important aspect of the situation, namely, the Soviet reaction. It is believed here that one of the unpublished conditions of the projected sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo pledges Japan not to make moves endangering the Soviet hold on Outer Mongolia. If a move were made before the railway was actually transferred it might completely negative the negotiations. Even if such a move came after the transfer the Soviet would not be likely to view it calmly.



PRINCE DULIP SINGHI arrived on Monday by Italian Mail Boat S.S. "Victoria" and was accompanied by Dr. Williams (left), who was responsible for saving his life when the Prince was in a critical condition last time.

REFORMS IN CUTCH

Draft For Proposed Legislative Council

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT AND POWERS

The following is the draft of the Constitutional Scheme for the administration of the Cutch State prepared for Cutchi Prajaikiya Parishad Constitution Committee, by Mr. M. C. Chagla:—

1. (a) There shall be a Legislative Council for Cutch consisting of elected or nominated members in accordance with rules made under this Regulation. (b) The total number of members of the Legislative Council shall be 25 (twenty-five). The number of non-elected members shall be ten of whom six shall be official members. The number of elected members shall be fifteen.

Provided that rules made under this act may provide for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Council as fixed by this section and may vary the proportion which the classes of members bear one to another so however that at least, three-fifths of the total members shall be elected members.

(c) His Highness shall have the right of addressing the Legislative Council and may for the purpose require the attendance of the members.

11. (1) Every Council shall continue for three years from its first sitting, provided that:— (a) The Council may be sooner dissolved by His Highness. (b) The said term of three years may be extended by His Highness, by a period not exceeding one year.

(2) After the dissolution of the Council His Highness shall appoint a date not more than six months from the date of dissolution for the next session of the Council.

(3) His Highness may appoint such times and places for holding of sessions of the Council as he thinks fit and may also from time to time postpone such sessions.

(4) Any meeting of the Council may be adjourned by the person presiding. (5) All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present other than the presiding member who shall however have and exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

(6) The power of the Council may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the Council.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT

111. There shall be a President of the Council who shall hold office for a term of three years from the first meeting thereof to be a person appointed by His Highness and shall thereafter be a member of the Council elected by the Council and approved by His Highness.

114. (1) His Highness's Government shall have power from time to time to make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation. (2) Such rules may among other things provide for the following matters:—

(a) The term of office of nominated members and the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from Council, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted or otherwise, and (b) the qualification of the electors, the constitution of the constituencies, and the method of election and any matters incidental or ancillary thereto, and (c) the qualifications for being or being nominated or elected as members of the Council. (d) The final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election, and (e) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

POWERS OF COUNCIL

V. (1) The Council have the power to make laws

(a) for all persons, for all courts, and for all places and things within His Highness's territories; (b) for repealing or altering any laws which for the time being are in force in any part of His Highness's territories or apply to persons for which the Council shall have the power to make laws. (2) Provided that no measure of any description shall be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan. (3) Provided further that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider any measure relating to or affecting:—

(a) The ruling family of Cutch (b) the relations of His Highness with Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States. (c) matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes

or States. (d) The provisions of this Regulation. (4) In respect of matters excluded from the cognisance of the Council under sub-rule 3 of the section, His Highness's Government may frame any measure relating to or affecting such matters and every such measure, if assented to by His Highness, shall have the force of law.

SUBMISSION OF BILL TO RAO VI. When any bill has been passed by the Council it shall be submitted to His Highness through the Dewan for his assent. No such bill shall become law until it receives the assent of His Highness.

VII. Where the Council refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by His Highness's Government any Bill, His Highness may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of His Highness's territories or any part thereof, and thereupon the Bill shall on the signature by His Highness forthwith become law and shall have the same force as an act passed by the Council.

VIII. His Highness may in cases of emergency make and promulgate ordinance for the peace and good Government of His Highness's territories or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made shall for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Council.

IX. (1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the State shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year and the proposals of the Government for the reduction of the whole grant or by other means in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. The Council may assent, or refuse the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE (2) Provided that no proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of His Highness's Government.

(3) Provided further that the Government shall have the power in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE (2) Provided that no proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of His Highness's Government.

(3) Provided further that the Government shall have the power in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.

(4) Provided further that the proposals of the Government for the appropriation of revenues and other moneys for expenditure on the following heads shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council, nor shall they be open to discussion by the Council:—

(1) The Palace including the staff and household of His Highness. (2) The military forces of His Highness the Maharaja.

(3) The pensions of public servants.

(4) Expenditure.

(5) On matters pertaining to or affecting the relations of His Highness with the Paramount Power or with other states. (6) Matters governed by treaties or conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness with the Paramount Power.

(7) Interest on loans and charges on account of sinking funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans. (8) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law.

(9) If any question arises whether any proposal appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure the decision of His Highness on the question shall be final.

PRESERVING ORDER IN COUNCIL X. (1) Provision may be made by rules under this Regulation for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the Council and as to the persons to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President, and the rules may provide for the numbers of the members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibition or regulating the asking of questions on and the moving of resolutions on and discussion of any subject specified in the rules.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Council to make from time to time, standing orders for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Regulation and so far as not inconsistent with such rules. The first standing orders shall be made by the Government but they may be altered by the

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

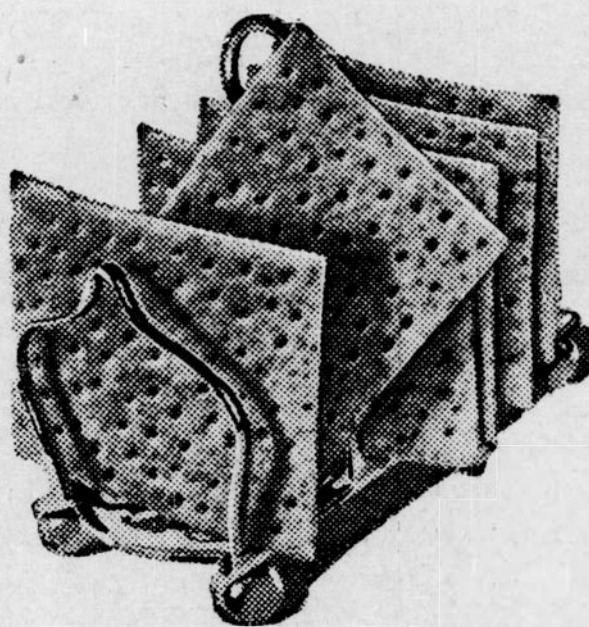
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Our Kathiawar Letter

MARITIME STATES CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Delhi This Week

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, November 30. The Command-in-Chief of India, it is understood, is coming by aeroplane to Jamnagar about the middle of the next month. The R. Hon. A. G. G. is also visiting Jamnagar at that time. It is believed that the visit has some political aspect behind it.

MARITIME STATES

The long expected conference of the maritime States of Kathiawar is likely to be held at Delhi with the Viceroy in the first week of December. It is most certain that Jamnagar is not going to take any part in the said conference as the question of Dadar Port is already loaded and accordingly, Navanagar State has to get five lakhs of rupees from the Government. The question of Bhavnagar is altogether different from the other States as Bhavnagar enjoys all the rights of a British Port. It is believed that the conference with Bhavnagar will be quite separate and will come about the 2nd December. Porbandar and Junagadh will have a joint conference as all these Ports are on the same footing. Sir Prabhudass's long stay at Delhi is largely attributed to the question of the Bhavnagar Port.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

At the last meeting of its working committee the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad passed resolutions asking the secretaries to make all necessary arrangements to hold the fourth sessions of the Conference at Kundra.

THAKKAR BAPA'S TOUR

Thakkar Bapa is touring in Kathiawar and inspecting various institutions of the Harijans. He invariably visits the Harijan quarters and hears the grievances of the Harijans and tries to redress them. At many places he has promised grants for the digging of wells for the Harijans. Thakkar Bapa, after touring about a fortnight in Kathiawar, will visit Cutch.

Council subject to the assent of the Government.

(3) Any standing order made as aforesaid while repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Regulation shall to the extent of such repugnancy but not otherwise be void.

XI. No law passed under the authority of this Resolution shall be deemed invalid by reason that the requisite proportion of non-official members was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment.

QUESTION OF INVALIDATION XII. Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the Council there shall be freedom of speech in the Council. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any Court by reason of his speech or vote in the Council or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of the Council.

"SAFETY FIRST"

MEANS

"LOOK before you leap"
THINK before you act
TAKE NO RISK needlessly
BE PREPARED for every Emergency

A believer in "SAFETY FIRST" will, therefore, LOOK for the Name Brand

MERCKOZONE

when purchasing Peroxide of Hydrogen. THINK before he accepts a preparation that may be practically inert.

TAKE NO RISK either of being without a cleansing, healing, antiseptic or of using any but the best procurable.

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Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity Weakness	Mental Exhaustion
	Indigestion	Rheumatism		

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

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Latest Commercial News

SMALL RISE OF 2 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Further Small Decline In Crossrates

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Jute And Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec. 4. On Tuesday, there was a further small decline in the sterling franc cross rates.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

The New York cotton market was steady on good support by local interests. Foreign buying was less in evidence.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Liverpool wheat was very steady but Chicago wheat was quiet. Linseed was steady.

TIN STEADY BUT JUTE AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin was steady but jute and rubber were quiet.

WEAKENING TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange continued inactive in the absence of any fresh enquiry. Giltedged securities showed a weakening tendency due to the lack of support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)		New York, Dec. 4
Previous closing	12.44	
Today's opening	12.45	
Difference	+0.01	
Today's closing	12.46	
Difference	+0.02	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)		Liverpool, Dec. 4
Previous closing	6.88	
Today's opening	6.83	
Difference	-0.05	
Today's closing	6.85	
Difference	-0.04	

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 222

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Cotton displayed a somewhat steadier tendency despite feelings of nervousness regarding increased crop estimates probably due to the possibility of the enforcement of the bollard act envisaged by the administration to avoid non-signers from benefitting according to the new cotton programme. On the other hand there was nothing in news to stir the market from its present mood. Attitudes as a result of which price movements were slow and uninteresting.

Business in May commenced at 12.45 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. Trading was moderately active on good support by local interests but foreign buying was less in evidence and prices showed little resistance. However later in the session renewed buying set in and May again rose to 12.50.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.46 with a rise of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.46/12.47)	12.43/12.43
March (12.59/12.58)	12.47/12.46
May (12.58/12.56)	12.45/12.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American January (6.73)	6.67
American March (6.71)	6.65
Egyptian January (8.76)	8.65
Egyptian March (8.74)	8.64

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 4. 10.45 p.m. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 222.8 and Rs. 223.8 at night. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 223 with New York futures about 4 points up.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 4. The local silver market opened very steady to-day with first settlement quoted at Rs. 67/11. There was some outside buying at the opening but later on prices declined on long liquidation. There was absence of any buying and the undertone of the market was quiet. The gold market was fairly steady in sympathy with better London advices.

Ready silver	67 5 0
1st settlement	67 7 0
2nd settlement	67 10 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
1st settlement	35 0 0
2nd settlement	35 1 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 3. December 0.90 1/4-1/2 5/8
May 0.90 3/8-1/4
July 0.92 7/8-1/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 4.	
Previous closing	4.95 5/8
Today's opening	4.95
Today's closing	4.94 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 4.	
Previous closing	4.95 11/16
Today's opening	4.95 3/8
Today's closing	4.94 13/16
Difference	-0.09 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 4.	
Previous closing	75.21
Today's opening	75.18
Today's closing	75.09
Difference	-0.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/8 and then fell to 4.96 5/16 eventually further easing on lack of support to 4.94 13/16. The sterling franc cross rate closed at 4.94 13/16.

The franc opened at 75.18 and declined to 75.11 subsequently to 75.09. The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.09.

LONDON SILVER

The market was steady.

Last To-day's price	
Spot	24 11/16d. 24 11/16d.
Forward	24 13/16d. 24 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

Gold (£7-0/2) £7-0/6 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec. 4. Influx (£69,000) £1,000

Silver Spot (24 11/16d.) 24 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0/2) £7-0/6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 4. 3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 11/16 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 4. 3.30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16

Paris on Bombay (5-6 1/8) 5-6 1/8

New York on Bombay (37-55) 37-55

Berlin on Bombay (9-33 1/4) 9-33 1/8

London on Milan (58-18) 58-60

London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 3/8

London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 4. Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/7, 67/11 and 67/14. The market was comparatively quiet to-day in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad which induced some scattered selling while with poor London advices prices further eased on further local selling and closed at Rs. 67/2, 67/6 and 67/9.

Gold opened at Rs. 35, 35/0/9 and 35/1/6. Prices eased on lack of support and local selling which followed disappointing foreign advices and closed steady at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/15/9 and 35-0-9.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3. February 12.20-06
March 12.30-03

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 4. Liverpool wheat opened steady with December unquoted, March 62 and May 61-1/4. The market was active on better interest by speculators and some foreign buying influenced by bullish Argentine cables and a good volume of business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 4. Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99. The market was quiet in the absence of any important demand and commission house selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4. Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.17. Prices improved on fairly good buying and covering influenced by continued unfavourable weather reports and the price touched 12.25 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Dull.) £228 3/8 buyers £228 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 7/16 sellers. Quiet.) £10 3/8 buyers £11 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £33 3/4) £30 1/4 to £33 3/4. Glasgow Iron (£70) £70.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2. Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/2. Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4. Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3.

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan new crop (£17 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop Dec (£19 1/2 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning Dec (£17 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 5/16 paid and value April-June (6 1/16) 6 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (9 3/4 sellers) 9 11/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandel Jan (£12 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Dec. 4. In Woolsales good selection was sold readily chiefly to home-trade.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5) 0-4 1/4.

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 3/4.

Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-8) 0-7 1/2.

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-11 1/2) 1-10.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

(May 1935) Bombay, Dec. 4.

Rates at 9-0 p.m. 6 9 3

Rates at 12-0 noon 6 9 3

Rates at 3-0 p.m. 6 9 6

Rates at 5-30 p.m. 6 9 9

Rates at 8-30 p.m. 6 10 0

Rates at 10-30 p.m. 6 10 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 4. 10-30 p.m.

Wheat January 4 3 9

Wheat May 4 10 3

Linseed May 6 10 3

The tone was firm.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 4. Ready Javas Rs. 13-3

S S Arabia Rs. 3-7

S S Newmark Rs. 3-8

S S Hatmaura Rs. 3-7

Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-7

Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-5

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-7

Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-7

Kesar Rs. 13-11

Saraya Rs. 13-3

Portabur Rs. 13-5

African Rs. 13-7

Jaya Spot F.05

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 3. March 1.77-01
May 1.81-01
July 1.86-01
September 1.91 plus 01

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935

VAIDA

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

Rs. a p.

9 a.m. 6 9 3

12 noon 6 9 3

3 p.m. 6 9 6

5-30 p.m. 6 9 9

DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

INTEREST IN GOLD MININGS SUSTAINED

Wall Street Narrowly Irregular And Trading Very Dull

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange, interest in gold mining was sustained but in practically all other sections movements were in a downward direction, mainly owing to the want of fresh business.

In commodities cotton opened sharply down but recovered somewhat owing to better opening American advices.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular, then rallied, but trading continued very dull.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 4. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 Ex Div.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 4. Markets generally were very quiet. Giltedged showed an easy tendency. Mining shares were very steady. Industrial shares generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 1/4) £89 3/8 Ex Div.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £112 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 5/8) £116 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4

Miscellaneous Industries (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9

Imperial Chemical (37-3) 37-0

Imperial Chemical (Ord. 9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolworth New Ord (114-10) 114-6

Realisation 1930 (£35) £34 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (£48-0) £48-6

University Ordinary (23-6) 23-6

Ford Motors (37-10 1/2) 37-1 1/2

Cables and Wires (27-9) 27-8 1/2

British American Tobacco (126-10) 126-10 1/2

Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-6) 137-6

P and O S S N Co. (16-6) 16-6

Distillers (94-0) 94-0

Bredford Dyers (10-0) 10-0

British Celanese (10-9) 10-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6

Countdown Ordinary (47-0) 46-3

Time Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9

Inter Nickels (23 1/4) 23 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51 1/2

L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £23 1/2

Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £133 1/2

London 'G' Stock (£95 1/4) £93

ACTIVE BUYING AND SELLING IN STEEL SHARES

Professional Bulls Unload On Outside Buyers

MILL AND CEMENT SHARES DORMANT

BOMBAY, December 4. The local Share Bazar was opened to-day for only one hour and during the early part, at the session, there was active speculative buying in Tata Steel and Hydro-Electric shares.

Prices rapidly moved up, but later on unloading by professional bull operators and the depressive effect on the Market and the rise recorded during the early part was lost.

The closing tone of the Market was decidedly easy. Outside interest is broadening and those who have made profits during the last rise are again entering the market on the constructive side; but values of several active and promising shares being now adjusted in line with cheapness of money, we think it is unwise to bull the Market at the present high level. Money will have always some earning capacities in way of interest and the present situation is without doubt an artificial one and cannot be trusted for a long range investment.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
100 Ahm. Ad.	303 1/2
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	913 1/2
250 Bradbury	108 1/2
100 Century	316 4
100 Central India	321 1/4
100 Colaba	132 8
100 Co. ria	113 1/2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currum	5 0
250 Darya	60 0
250 Dawa	395 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 4 0
100 Finlay	123 1/2
100 Gokak	180 0
1000 Hincustan	1830 0
100 Indore	113 2
50 Katarahand	0 8
100 Khatana	36 0
100 Kohinoor	216 1/4
250 Laxmi	822 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
Bombay Dyeing 927, 929, 932, 936	913 1/2
Century 317, 318, 319, 320	316 4
Central India 323, 322, 326, 321	321 1/4
Colaba 132	132 8
Kohinoor 217, 218, 217	216 1/4
New Great 216, 221, 217, 214	216 1/4
Simplex 193/2	193 1/2
Swadeshi 233, 235, 232	233 1/2
Bundi 32 1/2, 32 1/8	32 1/2
Indian Cement 341, 342, 341	341 1/2
Tata Steel 419, 420, 419, 420, 419, 418	419 1/2
Tata Steel 105, 106, 105 1/2, 105 1/4	105 1/2
Booth's 296, 298	296 1/2
Bombay Burma 421, 422, 419	421 1/2
Tata Hydros 165, 166 1/4	165 1/4
Andhra 1670, 1665, 1670, 1666	1665 1/2
Tram 160/5	160 1/2
Power 1107, 1108, 1103, 1107, 1106	1107 1/2

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
100 Madhavji	12 2
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Maraji	1510 0
250 Model	82 1/2
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	216 1/2
100 Oosmanahali	315 0
100 Phoenix	39 0
35 Sassoon Silk	2820 0
1000 Sholapur	103 2
50 Simplex	232 8
100 Swadeshi	232 8
100 Swan	65 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1587 8
1000 Western	1900 0

BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	101 4
25-50 Central	35 0
500 Imp.	1,600 0
125-500 Imp. Contry.	406 4
50-100 India	119 8
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	32 8
70 Gwalior	105 0
250 Indian	340 0
40 Karm Def.	1150 0
100 Katni Def.	327 8
75 Okla Ord	182 8
10 Punjab	23 8
100 Shahabad	338 1/2
70 United	67 0

INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 8
15-75 New India	39 1/2
200 Oriental	4030 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 4

ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,696 4
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bora. Tram	160 5
100 Bom. Suburban	161 9
10 Broach	11 0
10 Karachi	213 1/2
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	213 1/2
100 Tata Hydro	206 4
1000 Tata Power	1,596 4

RAILWAYS.	
100 Ahm. Prantij	853 1/2
100 Am. Patti	121 4
100 C. Providence	39 8
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Ghatat	74 0
100 Mandra Bhor	91 4
100 Pachora Janner	91 0
100 P. S. J. J.	95 0
500 Tapti Valley	775 0

MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	41 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	448 2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	104 1/2

SCHELLERHOUS.	
100 Alcock	202 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Sett 96/1/6	113 1/2
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash 96/2	113 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/1	113 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/4	113 1/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/5	113 1/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/6	113 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).	
3 per cent 1941/51	100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12	102 1/2
4 per cent 1933/43 105/14	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1935/40 115/4	115 1/4
5 per cent 1933/43 105/6	105 1/6
5 per cent 1940/49 109/6	109 1/6
5 per cent 1935/43 101/10	101 1/10
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1934

"Administrative Deadlocks Bound To Arise"

"Indian Problem Will Continue To Tax British Statesmen"

Sachchidananda Sinha

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, Dec. 4.

ALTHOUGH intelligent anticipations of its contents had been pretty accurately made by various persons which appeared in the press and partially prepared the public mind, in India for a disappointment, nevertheless the study of the majority of the J.P.C. Report itself seems to have given a rude shock to the politically-minded classes in the country.

Thus declares Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the well-known Publicist and ex-Finance Member of Bihar and Orissa in a signed contribution specially written to the "Manchester Guardian" on the Joint Committee's Report at the request of the editor of that paper.

After analysing the opinion on the J.P.C. Report expressed in various political circles, Mr. Sinha states: "The Indian Nationalist opinion seems to be almost unanimous in holding that not only have the majority of the Parliamentary Committee done little or nothing to liberalise the White Paper proposals, but on the contrary they have largely whittled them down by hedging round with stringent safeguards introducing a rigorous limit against the commercial discrimination, providing indirect elections to the Federal Lower House and bi-cameral legislatures for five instead of three provinces suggested in the White Paper scheme, and thus rendered their recommendations even more retrograde than the proposals made in the White Paper."

Mr. Sinha adds: "Many barriers now placed in the Provincial Autonomy will convert the provincial executive into provincial autocracy."

The Governor—administering the province with the puppet ministry (on non-votable salary) with no joint responsibility each member of it not only nominated by Governor in consideration of class and communal interest but wholly dependent on the will of the Governor for administrative acts or legislative proposals and with Inspector-General of Police already openly installed as practically outside Ministers' jurisdiction," Mr. Sinha adds that even moderate opinion in India had hoped for more sweeping transfer of Power than recommended. The vast

bulk of Indian public opinion seems to regard it idle to offer constructive criticism on the details suggested in the schemes. As to whether the scheme will be worked with good-will by a large section of the people Mr. Sinha answers that though owing to the over-powering strength of the Government and the utter helplessness of the vast bulk of people the scheme will be worked by several classes and communities is absolutely clear, "there is little prospect of the smooth working of the proposed constitution." Even classes and communities which may be compelled by force of circumstances to work it would undoubtedly be lacking the good-will and sincere determination, to make its working a success," Mr. Sinha concludes, "though in the early years of the introduction of the proposed reforms, legislatures shall have gathered strength and momentum as a result of awakened political consciousness it may safely be predicted that soon, administrative troubles and deadlocks are bound to arise leading to constant friction between the Governor and the Ministry or between the executive and the legislature. If these apprehensions turn out to be well-founded then it is clear that the solution offered by the majority of Parliamentary Committee will have wholly failed to achieve the desired result namely "peace with honour" between "Britain and India" and the Indian problem will continue to tax British statesmanship until it will have been solved to the satisfaction of the people of India."

ANOTHER TWO YEARS FOR FEDERATION

Govt. Dispatch On J. P. C. Report Awaiting Final Touches

NEW DELHI, December 4. Inquiries show that far from the Government of India's despatch on the J. P. C. Report being complete and having already reached London as suggested in some quarters the document is not complete and has not left India.

In fact final touches are still to be given to the despatch and it may not be ready till the middle of this month.

It is true that cable correspondence has been going on fairly continuously between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the report with a view to elucidating various points arising therefrom. But a stage of finality has not been reached.

So far as the time table for reforms is concerned it is calculated that the first election in provinces under the new constitution may not be possible before the autumn of 1936 and the federation may take another two years at least to come to life.—A.P.

SECRETARIES MEET PRESIDENT

Agenda For Working Committee Meeting Discussed

PATNA, Dec. 4.

"Pilikothi," the residence of the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, where the Congress Working Committee will meet tomorrow at 1 p.m. bears a busy appearance.

The three general secretaries of the Congress Mr. Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram are closeted with the Congress President since this morning discussing and settling the agenda for tomorrow's meeting.

Bombay and Delhi leaders and others are arriving tomorrow morning.—A.P.

A. I. C. C. SECRETARY REACHES PATNA

PATNA, Dec. 4.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee arrived here this morning in connection with the Working Committee meeting tomorrow.—A.P.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union rules:—
Rosslyn Park 11, Oxford University 11.
Northampton 11, Cardiff 3.

BANDRA'S PRIZE-BABIES



Prize-winners in the Bandra Baby Health Week held on Sunday last.

3 INJURED IN CHAPRA RIOT

Dispute Over Drawing Water From Well Leads To Serious Trouble

PATNA, Dec. 4.

Information has been received from Chapra to the effect that a riot which took a serious communal turn and but for the timely intervention of police could have assumed grave proportions, occurred in village Emdha, Thana Majhi in the district of Chapra.

Three persons from both the sides sustained serious injuries, the condition of one of them a Mahomedan, being precarious. The trouble originated over the question of drawing water from a well.

A number of arrests have been made from both the sides. The Police are investigating.—United Press.

GUSHER OIL WELL ABLAZE

Worker Unable To Escape Being Burnt To Death

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

It is reported that the gusher oil well at Challengone (Beme) which yields 300 barrels of oil per hour caught fire on Sunday.

A coolie unable to escape from the blaze was burnt to death, while another was badly burnt.

It is stated that the fire was caused by the breaking of an electric bulb, a spark from which ignited the gas and started the blaze which was extinguished yesterday morning.—A.P.

GUJARAT STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Ahmedabad On December 29 And 30

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

A Reception Committee Meeting of the Gujarat States' People's Conference was held on December 2, in the Conference Office at Ahmedabad. It was decided to hold the Conference on December 29 and 30, at Ahmedabad.

The meeting unanimously decided to invite Mr. S. A. Brelvi, to preside over the Sessions.

The following office bearers and the Executive Committee members of the Reception Committee were also elected:—

Dr. Sumant Mehta, (Chairman of the R. C.); Messrs. Balvantray Thakore and Chhotalal Sutaria, (Vice-Chairmen); Messrs. Rangildas Kapadia, J. Sheth, F. Dabhi and R. Mehta, (Secretaries); Mr. Natvarlal Desai, (Treasurer); and Messrs. M. Gandhi, K. Shah, M. Sharma, S. Dave, A. Lalai, C. Vyas, C. Shukla, W. Mukadam and K. Joshi, (members).



Baby Mabice Miranda, 8 months old, which won the first prize.

MR. ABHYANKAR SERIOUSLY ILL

Tiny Abrasion On Foot Develops Into Gangrene

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 4. Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, the newly elected member of the Legislative Assembly is lying seriously ill. He had a tiny abrasion on the second toe of his left foot for the last seven weeks due to a shoe-bite.

He being diabetic it festered in spite of all precautions and proper treatment and the toe has become gangrenous.

He is also showing symptoms of blood poisoning and his condition is causing a good deal of anxiety. Doctor Khars has been treating him with utmost precautions.

FIRE DESTROYS KASHMIR VILLAGE

SRINAGAR, Dec. 3.

A report has been received from Badgam (Kashmir) that the grain store of one Bakar Bat was set fire to by some persons. The fire spread immediately and the whole village except a mosque was gutted.

Police investigation has begun into the cause of the fire.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that Sir Edward Bengtson and Sir Badridas Goenka have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council for Directorship of the proposed Reserve Bank from Bengal Area.—United Press.

BOMB IN DOCK

Move To Intimidate Black Legs

INCIDENT AT CALCUTTA DOCK

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Following the explosion of what is believed to be a bomb in the verandah of the 'coolie line' in King George's Dock this morning, four coolies employed by the Port Commissioners were seriously injured and removed to hospital.

The 'coolies' were sitting by the side of a fire which they had lit in order to warm themselves when the incident occurred. It is suspected the missile was planted with the intention of intimidating the men who did not participate in a recent strike.—A.P.

HEAD CONSTABLE DISMISSED

Superintendent Finds Him Guilty Of Negligence

LYALLPUR, Dec. 3.

The Superintendent of Police has dismissed Allah Bux, a Head Constable for negligence of his duty.

It is stated that he was deputed by the Superintendent to enquire into a certain case of burglary. The Head Constable reported that no offence was committed.

It is further understood that the Superintendent himself went to the place and found that the offence had been committed. Consequently he dismissed the Head Constable.—United Press.

WHY TEXTILE STRIKE FAILED

Trade Union Congress Silent On True Causes

MR. BEDEKAR'S STATEMENT

Mr. D. K. Bedekar, who was one of the secretaries of the Textile Strike Committee in the course of a statement says:—

We have read a report in your paper purporting to be the "findings" of a Committee of Enquiry appointed by the A.I.T.U.C. we do not know when this enquiry committee started its work, what evidence was called for and recorded and when it finished its task of 'finding'. But we can only say that the authors of these "findings" did not call for evidence from the Communists whose tactics they condemn as having been responsible for the collapse of the strike. It is obvious that the enquiry was meant to be one-sided; because if the A.I.T.U.C. was genuine in its desire to come to a correct understanding of the question, rather than merely hysterically defend the "two members of the working class" (Messrs. Alve and Kandalkar) with the greatest influence, and condone the repressive measures adopted by the Government during the strike—they would certainly not have failed to take evidence from our side. Why did the Committee of Enquiry wait for six long months to bring out this document? Did they care at least to go amongst the workers and ask them what they thought of these poor vilified gentlemen? Why did they not collect evidence from hundreds of workers' meetings which were being held daily and in which the workers were condemning the attitude of these two members of the working class? They could have gone into workers' dwellings, from chawl to chawl and got the opinion of the workers regarding Mr. Alve and Kandalkar's activities during the strike before they brought out this document.

"REACTIONARY DOCUMENT."

For a more reactionary document than these glorious "findings" of the A.I.T.U.C. it is difficult to imagine. It is good that the A.I.T.U.C. revealed itself in its true colours; it has come out as the defender of these most "maligned" and "vilified" gentlemen—Messrs. Alve and Kandalkar—"members of the working class with the greatest influence among the Bombay working class"; it has come out against the tactics of the "so-called Communists" who want to "appear radical" and whose tactics alone were responsible for the collapse of the strike. The document is also a defence of the repressive measures adopted by the Government and the attitude adopted by the millowners during the strike. In their enthusiasm to condemn the Communists the authors of "findings" state that the Government was forced "to ban meetings and processions of the workers in the whole of the working class area" because of the tactics of the "appearing radical" who wanted to "appear radical" having had "no footing in the working class movement." Any one with brain can imagine how foolish this argument is; for if the Communists had no footing in the working class movement and if the Communists wanted merely to "appear radical", i.e., radical in words and not in deeds like the A.I.T.U.C. and its component members—and if Messrs. Alve and Kandalkar, being themselves "members of the working class" had the greatest influence amongst the Bombay working class—if all the this were true, the Communists could never have gained a foothold in the strike, they could have been kept out of the Textile Conference held in January last; they could not have been there to break the strike with their tactics. There is obviously something wrong in this statement of the Enquiry Committee. Or does the A.I.T.U.C. think that the Bombay workers can be fooled by mere radical talk and appearances? Does the A.I.T.U.C. think that the "great influence of these members of the

working class" was so brittle that it could be smashed by mere "radical appearances"? Let the A.I.T.U.C. know that the Bombay workers no longer be fooled by radical Leftist phrases unless these are interpreted in action.

MR. NIMBKAR'S STATEMENT

We do not want to go into many of the details of this document which is merely saturated with an anti-Communist bias, a document which has nowhere made any reference to the repressive policy adopted by the Government and the owners. Hardly was this document published, we find that Messrs. Alve and Kandalkar have refused to obey the mandates of this August body which has, it seems, staked its all to defend them. According to Mr. Nimbkar, who, by the way, is a staunch supporter of the A.I.T.U.C., the Kandalkar group by disobeying the A.I.T.U.C. mandate, "has placed itself out of the A.I.T.U.C." In contrast with the defence of these gentlemen "of the working class" by the A.I.T.U.C. we have another statement of Mr. Nimbkar which is very illuminating. After referring to their close co-operation with Mr. Gilligan, the Labour Officer of Government, Mr. Nimbkar says "these two men (Messrs. Kandalkar and Kankule) are the two new recruits to that small category of Labour leaders who hope to ameliorate the condition of the workers by co-operating with and supporting British Imperialism." "that Mr. Kandalkar and his friends are trying to confuse and demoralise the workers," "asking the workers to avoid politics (which Mr. Kandalkar and his friends are doing) is sheer treachery to the workers." (Vide "Bombay Chronicle," dated 3rd December, 1934).

We should like to deal with some of the main points which have been distorted by the A.I.T.U.C. in order to hide some of the ugly realities in connection with the General Strike of the Textile workers in April last.

WHY THE STRIKE COLLAPSED?

Firstly, who was responsible for the collapse of the Strike? We emphatically state that the attitude of the millowners who were assisted by Government with their repressive measures was primarily responsible for the collapse of the strike.

The Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. is silent on these facts. It is silent regarding the assistance given by the Police to blacklegs, it is silent also on the arrests of the most active workers in the strike, it is silent on the two round-ups that took place. In short, on Government repression and the millowners' attitude this report has nothing to say.

JOSHI-BAKHLE EPISODE.

The second point that requires some clarification is the Joshi and Bakhle question, on which so much stress has been laid. We should like to ask, what was the need for bringing in Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle into the strike when the strike had gone on for over a month without their assistance, and which could have continued without their valuable support? What was the motive in the sudden desire to bring in Messrs. Joshi and Co., into the Strike Committee? Here it must be noted that Messrs. Joshi and Co. had refused to participate in the January Conference of the Textile Workers, which had decided upon launching the strike on the 1st of May. Messrs. Joshi and Co. were entirely against the calling off the Strike before the publication of the Labour Office Report on wages.

In the second replay of the Football Association Cup, first round, New Brighton beat Southport 2 goals to nil.